TABLE IV.

THE

KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

IV. THE KINGDOM

NAME and SITUATION.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	POPULATION. Sum Total of Inhabitants.	No of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be
FRANCE. By the Romans called GALLIA, was first peopled by the Celtæ, or Gauls; and afterwards, in the fifth century (after it had been ravaged by the successive eruptions of various nations) taken possession of by the FRANKS, a German tribe, from whom it received its present appellation. It is situated between 42 and 51 N. lat. 4—50 W. and 8—20 E. long.	It is bounded on the West by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain; on the East it borders on Savoy, Switzerland, and Germany; and on the North it is bounded by the German Ocean and English Channel.	Total - 148,840 square miles.	— 26,000,000 —	— 174 —	— 29,768,000
		Picardy - - - - - 5,260	— 878,000 —	— 116 —	— 1,052,000
		Champaigne - - - - - 7,200	— 850,000 —	— 118 —	— 1,440,000
		Burgundy - - - - - 6,720	— 1,135,000 —	— 168 —	— 1,344,000
		Franche Comté - - - - 5,200	— 730,000 —	— 140 —	— 1,040,000
		Dauphiné - - - - - 6,000	— 695,000 —	— 115 —	— 1,200,000
		Provence - - - - - 6,720	— 769,000 —	— 114 —	— 1,344,000
		Languedoc - - - - - 12,400	— 1,780,000 —	— 143 —	— 2,480,000
		Roussilon - - - - - 1,680	— 190,000 —	— 113 —	— 236,000
		Navarre - - - - - 1,760	— 190,000 —	— 108 —	— 252,000
		Guienne - - - - - 17,680	— 2,585,000 —	— 146 —	— 3,536,000
		Poitou - - - - - 6,080	— 700,000 —	— 113 —	— 1,216,000
		Bretagne - - - - - 10,240	— 2,345,000 —	— 229 —	— 2,048,000
		Normandy - - - - - 9,520	— 2,134,000 —	— 224 —	— 1,904,000
		Lorraine - - - - - 5,200	— 880,000 —	— 169 —	— 1,040,000
		Metz, Toul, and Verdun - 3,040	— 375,000 —	— 123 —	— 608,000
		F. Flanders and Artois - - 2,432	— 730,000 —	— 300 —	— 686,400
		Hainault and Cambray - - 1,520	— 268,000 —	— 176 —	— 304,000
		Alsace - - - - - 2,400	— 400,000 —	— 166 —	— 480,000
		Generalité of Paris - - - 6,720	— 1,708,000 —	— 254 —	— 1,344,000
		- - - - Gascoigne - 7,840	— 850,000 —	— 108 —	— 1,568,000
		- - - - Orleans - - 5,920	— 730,000 —	— 123 —	— 1,184,000
		- - - - Bourges - - 4,000	— 543,000 —	— 135 —	— 800,000
		- - - - Tours - - - 8,000	— 1,340,000 —	— 167 —	— 1,600,000
		- - - - Riom - - - 3,840	— 720,000 —	— 184 —	— 768,000
		- - - - Moulins - - 5,200	— 640,000 —	— 123 —	— 1,040,000
		- - - - Lyons - - - 2,560	— 650,000 —	— 253 —	— 512,000
		- - - - Dombes - - 240	— 30,000 —	— 125 —	— 48,000
		- - - - Alsace and Sundgau - 3,248	— 652,000 —	— 200 —	— 649,600
		La Rochelle, Saintonge, and Angumois - - - - - 2,720	— 465,000 —	— 170 —	— 544,000
		Corsica - - - - - - 3,120	— 130,000 —	— 41 —	— 624,000

Military and Marine Strength.	Revenue and Expences.	Principal HISTORICAL DATES.	Form of Government and reigning Monarch.	Successor.	Religion.
Land Forces Upwards of 225,000 men; viz. Infantry - 170,000 Cavalry - 44,000 Artillery 11,000 The navy consists of 260 ships of war; viz. Ships of the line - 75 Frigates - - - 74 Corvettes - - - 28 Galleys - - - 36 Cutters - - - 28 Bomb-Galleys - 19	The whole revenue of the state, without deduction, amounts to £. 30,800,000; the clear revenue to £. 18,000,000. The annual expences of the government are said to exceed the revenue by £. 700,000; which is in a great measure owing to the enormous debt of £. 148,750,000, which it has incurred; the interest upon which amounts annually to £. 7,000,000. Schloetzer estimates the debt at £. 152,000,000, and the interest at £. 8,050,000 per annum. According to this calculation, the capital debt would exceed the whole annual income of the realm by one half; and the interest due thereupon would absorb nearly one half of the clear annual revenue of the government. The whole of the current coin circulating in the kingdom is computed at £. 105,000,000.	Celtæ, Gauls, and Romans to the year 400. Franks and the Merovingian race of Kings to 800. Clodowick introduces the Christian religion 496. Carolingian line from 800 to 987. Charlemagne from 768 to 814. France and Germany finally separated 843. Line of the Capets from 987 to 1328. House of Valois from 1328 to 1589. Joan of Arc delivers France from the English 1429. Francis I. from 1515 to 1547. Massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572. House of Bourbon from 1589 to the present time. Henry IV. ascends the throne 1589, publishes the Edict of Nantes 1598; is assassinated by Ravaillac 1610. Lewis XIII. to 1643. Lewis XIV. (by the French called the Great) succeeds to the throne 1643; repeals the Edict of Nantes 1685. Dies 1715. Philip Duke of Orleans; John Law, Mississippi scheme and universal distress from 1716 to 1723. Lewis XV. from 1723 to 1774, May 10. Lewis XVI. from 1774 to the present time. Is engaged in a war with England; endeavours, not without effect, to restore the finances; concludes a disadvantageous commercial treaty with England; and sees, in 1788, his realm distracted, notwithstanding the loyal attachment of his subjects, by internal commotions; which are happily appeased by the new minister M. Necker, a Protestant and Citizen of Geneva.	The authority of the king is despotic. The impotence of the French parliament has been evinced by the late occurrences, although they still make a vigorous stand against the encroachments of the regal power. The present disturbances of the kingdom, however, demonstrate how much the firm and resolute voice of the people, demanding of its king the administration of impartial justice, can, effect, even in the most despotic monarchy. Lewis XVI. was born August 23, 1754; married, in the year 1770, Maria-Antoinette, archdutchess of Austria, sister to the present Emperor of Germany, Joseph II. Lewis ascended the throne A. D. 1774. The queen of France was born in the Year 1755, November 2. Fruits of this marriage are: 2 princes and 2 princesses. The kings of France assume the title of Most Christian Majesty; and they are called by the pope of Rome, First born Son of the Church.	The heir apparent to the crown is called the Dauphin, and becomes of age as soon as he enters his fourteenth year; the 2d son of the king is called Monsieur; the brother of the king, Duke of Orleans; and all the princesses of the blood royal receive the title of Madame de France. The present dauphin is named Louis-François-Xavier. He was born Oct. 22, 1781.	The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but greater toleration prevails at present, than when the edict of Nantes was repealed. The government seems even willing to place the rights and privileges of the Protestants upon a surer basis, by enacting new laws in their favour. At present, the number of Protestants in France, is computed at 200,000. The French clergy have always been accounted, with justice, the most enlightened of the Romish church; and it is asserted, that all France does not contain at present more than 150,000 ecclesiastics of both sexes.

OF FRANCE.

SEAS, Rivers, and Mountains.	CLIMATE and SOIL.	PRODUCTIONS.
The German Ocean, the Engliſh Channel, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean; ſeveral lakes. The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Maeſe, the Moſelle. The Voſges, the Sevennes, the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Mountains of Jura, which divide France from Switzerland.	Nature ſeems to have bleſſed this country with every thing that can promote human felicity. The air is pure, very mild, though in the more northern parts rather cold, and ſo very ſalubrious, that invalids of every deſcription reſort hither, eſpecially to Montpellier, for the recovery of their health.	Grain, flax, hemp, wine (in good years, to the amount of fourteen million pounds ſterling, from about 1,600,000 acres) excellent fruits, raiſins, olive oil, manna, ſaffron, honey, tobacco, timber, cork, &c. Black cattle, ſheep, ſilk (in the manufacturing of which, at leaſt two millions of perſons are employed. Mules, fiſh, game, wild fowl, &c. Copper, iron, precious ſtones, marble, alabaſter, pit-coal, rock-ſalt, bitumen, mineral waters, &c. France imports from other countries, Gold, ivory, indigo, ſugar, coffee, cotton, ſpices, &c.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.
The natives of this country, highly favoured by nature, are induſtrious, inventive (particularly in faſhions) polite, temperate, of remarkable vivacity, and moſt devotedly attached to their ſovereign; but they poſſeſs, on the other hand, much vanity, levity, and ſelfiſhneſs; and ſeek their higheſt glory in being thought the moſt poliſhed nation upon the earth.	The royal arms of France conſiſt of two ſhields joined; the right containing, azure, 3 fleurs de lis or, for France, the left, gules, ſeparate links of a chain, or; and in the middle a green emerald, as the hereditary arms of the houſe of Bourbon.	1. The order of the Holy Ghoſt, whoſe badge is a goldenamelled croſs, with gold lilies in the corners of it. In the middle of this croſs on the right ſide is a dove, and on the left the figure of St. Michael. The croſs is worn from an azure blue ribbon. 2. The order of St. Michael. 3. The order of St. Lewis. 4. The order of War, &c.

DIVISION of the COUNTRY.	Chief TOWNS.	LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
		Lat. Long.		
A. In EUROPE.				
(1) BRETAGNE.	(1) Rennes	- - -	- -	35,550
	Nantes	47. 13 N. 1. 34 W.	- -	58,000
	Breſt	48. 22 N. 1. 31 W.	- -	30,000
	L'Orient	- - -	- -	16,500
(2) NORMANDY.	(2) Rouen	49. 26 N. 1. 5 E.	11,000	72,500
	Caën	- - -	4,000	32,000
(3) PICARDY.	(3) Amiens	49. 53 N. 2. 17 E.	5,980	43,500
	Calais	50. 57 N. 1. 50 E.	- -	6,500
	Abbeville	- - -	3,640	20,000
(4) CHAMPAGNE.	(4) Troyes	- - -	- -	32,000
	Rheims	49. 14 N. 37 E.	- -	30,000
(5) BOURGOGNE.	(5) Dijon	- - -	3,000	20,000
	Maçon	- - -	- -	9,000
(6) DAUPHINE'.	(6) Grenoble	- - -	2,100	24,000
(7) PROVENCE.	(7) Toulon	- - -	2,400	28,000
	Aix	- - -	- -	24,000
	Marſeilles	43. 17 N. 5. 22 E.	- -	87,410
(8) LANGUEDOC.	(8) Toulouſe	43. 35 N. 1. 21 W.	- -	56,000
	Montpellier	43. 37 N. 3. 53 E.	- -	30,000
(9) GUIENNE.	(9) Bourdeaux	44. 50 N. 0. 35 W.	10,800	84,000
	Limoges	45. 49 N. 1. 15 E.	2,573	22,000
	Bayonne	43. 29 N. 1. 31 W.	- -	11,000
(10) LYONS.	(10) Lyons	45. 45 N. 4. 49 E.	7,780	115,000
	Bourbon	- - -		
(11) ORLEANS.	(11) Orleans	- - -	4,500	39,500
	Bourges	- - -	3,738	25,000
	Tours	- - -	- -	21,600
	Angers	- - -	5,410	30,000
	Rochelle	- - -	- -	16,000
(12) ISLE DE FRANCE.	(12) Paris	48. 50 N. 2. 20 E.	24,000	680,000
	Verſailles	- - -	- -	80,000
(13) FRENCH NETHERLANDS.	(13) Liſle	- - -	11,284	67,000
	Dunkirk	51. 2 N. 2. 22 E.	3,640	27,000
	Arras	- - -	3,768	21,000
	Cambray	- - -	2,993	15,000
(14) LORRAINE.	(14) Nancy	48. 42 N. 6. 14 E.	3,000	32,000
	Metz	- - -	5,827	40,000
	Luneville	- - -	- -	16,500
(15) ALSACE.	(15) Straſburg	48. 34 N. 7. 46 E.	4,000	43,064
	Colmar	- - -	1,877	16,000
(16) FRANCHE COMTE'.	(16) Beſançon	- - -	3,290	25,500
(17) CORSICA.	(17) Baſtia	- - -	- -	5,000
	Ajaccio	- - -	-	4,000
	Corté	- - -	- -	3,000
B. In ASIA.				
(1) On the Coaſt of COROMANDEL.	(1) Pondicherry	11. 55 N. 79. 51 E.	upwards of	20,000
	Carical	- - -	upwards of	15,000
(2) On the MALABAR Coaſt.	(2) Mahe	- - -	upwards of	6,000
C. In AFRICA.				
(1) In NIGRITIA.	(1) Senegal, or Fort Louis	15. 53 N. 9. 10 W.		
	Iſle of Goree	14. 40 N. 17. 27 W.		
(2) On CAPE BLANCO.	(2) Iſland Arguin	20. 55 N. 17. 10 W.		
(3) In the INDIAN OCEAN.	(3) Iſland Bourbon	20. 51 N. 55. 30 W.		
	Iſle of France	20. 9 N. 57. 28 E.		
(4) In the Kingdom of ALGIERS.	(4) Baſtion de France			
D. In AMERICA.				
(a) Belonging to NEWFOUNDLAND.	(a) Iſland St. Pierre	46. 46 N. 54. 17 W.		
	Iſland Miquelon			
	Part of Newfoundland.			
(b) Of the ANTILLES.				
(1) Nearly one-half of HISPANIOLA.	(1) Cape François	19. 46 N. 72. 19 W.		
(2) MARTINIQUE.	(2) Fort Royal	14. 35 N. 61. 20 W.		
(3) GUADELOUPE. And ſome claim to part of the continent of AMERICA.		15. 59 N. 62. 0 W.		
C. In SOUTH AMERICA.				
(1) The Iſland CAYENNE.		4. 56 N. 52. 15 W.		
(2) A part of GUIANA.				

TABLE V.

TUSCANY AND GENOA.

V. TUSCANY AND

NAME, Longitude and Latitude.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	Upon a Square Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be
The Grand Dutchy of TUSCANY is ſituated between 42° and 44° N. lat. and 10° 30′ and 12° 30′ E. long from London.	On the North it is bounded by the Papal Territories and the Dutchy of Modena; on the weſt and ſouth by Lucca and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the eaſt by the State of the Church.	7,040 ſquare Miles.	— 1,250,000 —	— 177 —	1,408,000
The Republic of GENOA lies between 43° 40′ and 44° 40′ N. lat. and between 7° 30′ and 10° 30′ E. long.	This Republic is bounded on the weſt and north by Piemont, Montferrat. Milan, Parma, and Modena, and on the ſouth by the Gulf of Genoa.	1,440 ſquare Miles.	— 400,000 —	— 277 —	288,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Taxes.	The Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Form of Government, and the preſent Sovereign.	Succeſſion.	Eſtabliſhed Religion.
The land forces of Tuſcany amount to about 6000 men. Its naval force is compoſed of ſeveral frigates and gallies.	£. 525,000, raiſed by tithes, the capitation tax, cuſtoms, &c.	Hetruſci, Romans till 500. Wandering nations and Greeks from 500 till 800. The Frankiſh monarchs govern it by Marquiſes, who by degrees eſtabliſh themſelves in the hereditary ſovereignty, from 800 till 1160. It becomes the property of the German emperors, and is torn with diſſenſions from 1160 till 1400. The houſe of Medici from 1400 to 1737. Alexander Medici obtains the title of duke 1531. Coſmus I. becomes grand duke 1569. The houſe of Medici expires with John Gaſto 1737. Francis I. duke of Lorrain, becomes grand duke of Tuſcany, and is ſucceeded by his ſon Peter Leopold 1765. Peter Leopold aſcends the imperial throne in 1790, and his ſon Francis becomes grand duke, who ſucceeds his father as emperor of Germany 1792.	Tuſcany ſince 1778 has been a fief of the German Empire, hereditary in the male line, and the ſovereign is an abſolute prince. The preſent grand duke and emperor of Germany is Francis Joſeph Charles, born 12 Feb. 1768, and married in 1788 to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, princeſs of Wirtemberg, ſiſter of the preſent empreſs of Ruſſia, who died 1790. He married, ſecondly, his couſin Maria Thereſa of Naples, by whom he has a daughter Maria Thereſa, born 12 Dec. 1791.	The ſucceſſion is hereditary in the male line.	The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion; but exerts itſelf to keep the people in ignorance, always oppoſes the excellent inſtitutions of the grand duke, is very intolerant except at Leghorn, where the great number of foreigners ſeems to have annihilated religious prejudices.
The land forces of the Republic conſiſt of 3,000 regular troops and 20,000 militia. By ſea, it has 4 gallies and ſeveral armed cutters.	About £. 180,000, ariſing from commerce, the cuſtoms, &c. The money lent by the Republic amounts to nearly 8 million ſterling. The principal ſupport of the ſtate is the bank of St. George, which pays 3 per cent. intereſt, and is ſaid to have a revenue of upwards of £. 1,750,000.	Ligurians, Romans, Eaſt Goths, Greek emperors, and Lombards till 800. German emperors till 1200. A republic till 1400. Is ſubject to France and Milan till 1522. Under the emperor of Germany till 1527. Under France till 1528. Andrew Doria delivers his native country, refuſes the ſole ſovereignty offered to him, and introduces an ariſtocratical form of government in 1528. Genoa has remained a republic from 1528 till the preſent time. Falls into the hands of the French in 1798.	The government is veſted in the nobility, who every two years elect a doge or duke, who muſt be at leaſt 50 years of age. The ſenators are ſtyled Excellency, and the doge has the title of Highneſs.	The ſucceſſion is elective. The doge enjoys a penſion at the expiration of his ſovereignty and cannot be re-elected before the end of 10 years.	The exterior religious ceremonies are conformable to the eſtabliſhed Roman Catholic church. The ſtate ſwarms with eccleſiaſtics, but moſt of them live in poverty and contempt, and their head, the Pope, has very little power over this ſtate.

GENOA.

Principal WATERS *and* MOUNTAINS.	*SOIL and* CLIMATE.	PRODUCTIONS.
The Mediterranean Sea, the Lake of Caſtiglione, the rivers Arno, Ombrone, &c. The Marema, which at the time of the Romans was very populous, but is now a ſwampy, unhealthy diſtrict; the baths of Piſa, and numerous mountains belonging to the Appenines.	It is one of the fineſt countries in Italy, has in general a temperate and healthy climate, and very few uncultivated ſpots, except the mountains covered for a great part of the year with ſnow, the Maremma, and the frequent inundation of the rivers.	Corn (of which it yields annually 1,500,000 quarters) flax, hemp, wine, fine fruits, vegetables, ſaffron, manna, linſeed oil (upwards of 129,335 tons annually) cheſnuts (above 783,000 buſhels per annum) cork and timber. Oxen, horſes, ſheep, pigs, ſilk worms (yielding annually above 200,000 pounds of ſilk) game and fiſh. Salt, alum, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, precious ſtones, marble, alabaſter, clay for porcelain, mineral water, &c.
The Gulf of Genoa, many ſmall rivers and lakes; great numbers of mountains belonging to the Alps, the principal of which is the lofty ridge called the Bochetta, which ſeparates Genoa from Lombardy.	The republic has a pure ſalubrious air, and its induſtrious inhabitants know how to improve their country, to the beſt advantage.	Fine fruits, pulſe, vegetables, wine, oil (which is preferred before that of Provence) raiſins, ſponges, but no great quantity of corn. Some ſilk worms and fiſh. Coral, marble, ſlate, &c.

CHARACTER.	*ARMS.*	*Order of* KNIGHTHOOD.
The natives of Tuſcany are well made, induſtrious, ſenſible, affable, hoſpitable to ſtrangers, entirely devoted to trade, and are all fond of what is termed pleaſure.	Or, ſix balls gules, the three uppermoſt of which are charged with fleurs de lys or, for Lorrain: ſurmounted with a crown and a fleur de lys or, or by a crowned creſt, with a falcon argent.	The order of knighthood of St. Stephen, inſtituted by Coſmus I. in 1561, is diſtinguiſhed by a golden croſs, pendent from a flame coloured ribbon. The knights wear on their breaſts a crimſon croſs, ſet in gold. The grand duke is always grand maſter of the order.
The people are induſtrious, ſcheming, crafty, ignorant, wholly employed in trade, civil to ſtrangers, and addicted to gaming.	Argent, a croſs gules, ſurmounted with a crown for the Iſland of Corſica.	None.

Diviſion of the COUNTRY.	*Chief* TOWNS.	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houſes.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
The Grand Dutchy of TUSCANY.				
A. The OLD STATE.				
		° ′ ″		
(a) The province of Florence.	(a) Florence - -	43.46.30N.lat.	9,000	80,000
	Prato - - -	11.7E.long.	- -	10,500
	Piſtoja.			
(b) The province of Piſa.	(b) Piſa - - -	43.43.7.N.lat. 10.17E.long.	- -	20,000
	Leghorn - -	42.55N.lat. 10.25E.long.	- -	45,000
B. The NEW STATE.	Volterra - - -	- - -	- -	5,000
(a) The province of Sienna.	(a) Sienna - - Caſtiglione.	- - -	- -	15,000
C. The ISLANDS.				
(1) The Iſland of Gigho.	(1)			
(2) Part of the Iſland of Elba.	(2) Coſmopoli or Porto Ferrajo.			
(3) The Iſland of Gorgona.	(3)			
(4) 13 other Iſlands.	(4)			
The Republic of GENOA.				
(a) La Riviera di Levante.	(a) Genoa - - - Spezzia.	44.25.N.lat. 940.45E.long.	- -	80,000
(b) La Riviera di Ponente.	(b) Savona. Noli. San Remo.			
(c) The Marquiſate of Finale.	(c) Finale.			

TABLE VI.

PARMA, MODENA, MONACO, MASSERANO, LUCCA, MARINO, RAGUSA, AND MALTA.

VI. PARMA, MODENA, MONACO, MASSERANO,

NAME and SITUATION.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	Number of INHABITANTS. Total.	On a Square Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200 there would be	DIVISION of the COUNTRY.	Chief TOWNS.	LATITUDE.
The Dutchy of PARMA. The dominions of the Duke lie between Genoa, Milan, Mantua, and Modena.	1,440 ſquare miles.	300,000	208	288,000	1. The dutchy of PARMA.	1. Parma, and the palaces of Kolorno and Sala.	44°. 44′. 50″, N. l.
					2. The dutchy of PIACENZA	2. Piacenza, and the ruins of Velleja.	44. 34. — N. l.
					3. The dutchy of GUASTALLA.	3. Guaſtalla.	44. 56. — N. l.
					4. The principality of SABIONETTA.		
					5. The principality of BOZZOLO.		
The Dutchy of MODENA. The dominions of the Duke lie between Parma, the State of the Church, Lucca, and Tuſcany.	1,440 ſquare miles.	320,000	222	288,000	1. The dutchy of MODENA.	1. Modena. Reggio.	44. 34. — N. l. 44. 44. — N. l.
					2. The dutchy of MIRANDOLA.	2. Mirandola. Concordia.	44. 54. — N. l.
					3. The principality of NOVELLARA.	3. Novellara.	44. 46. — N. l.
					4. The principality of MASSA and CARRARA.	4. Maſſa. Carrara.	44. — — N. l. 44. 10. — N. l.
The Principality of MONACO. It lies at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the territory of Genoa.	22 miles in circumference.	10,000	—	—	1. The principality of MONACO.	1. Monaco. Menton.	43. 40. — N. l.
The Principality of MASSERANO. It lies in Piemont.	—	—	—	—	1. The principality of MASSERANO.	1. Maſſerano, and Crevacora.	45. 30. — N. l.
The Republic of LUCCA. It lies on the Mediterranean Sea, and is encloſed by Modena and Tuſcany.	288 ſquare miles.	120,000	416	57,600	1. The republic of LUCCA.	1. Lucca. The villages of Maciuccoli and Nozzano.	43. 15. — N. l.
The Republic of MARINO. It lies in the Papal dominions.	32 ſquare miles.	Above 5,000	156	6,400	1. The republic of ST, MARINO.	St. Marino.	44. 20. — N. l.
The Republic of RAGUSA. It lies in Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice.	352 ſquare miles.	56,000	159	70,400	1. The CONTINENT.	1. Raguſa. St. Croix. Stagno.	42. 50. — N. l.
					2. The ISLANDS.	2. The iſland of Meleda.	43. — — N. l.
The Iſland of MALTA. It lies in the Mediterranean Sea, ſouth of Sicily.	128 ſquare miles.	150,000	1,171	25,600	1. The iſland of MALTA.	1. La Valetta. Citta Vittorioſa.	35. 54. — N. l. 14. 33. 30. E. lo. from London.
					2. The iſland of COMINO.	2. A Fort and Church.	36. 5. — N. l.
					3. The iſland of GOZZO.	3. Gozzo.	

LUCCA, MARINO, RAGUSA, AND MALTA.

Number of INHABITANTS.	*REVENUES.*	*Warlike Force.*	*Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign.*	*Eſtabliſhed* RELIGION.	*PRODUCTIONS.*	*HISTORY.*
35,000 20,000	£. 175,000 ſterling, ariſing from the land tax, the capitation tax, the domains, from farming, the ſale of tobacco, ſalt, flour, butchers' meat, &c. The Duke ſpends almoſt all of it at his palace of Kolorno.	1,500 men.	It is a fief of the Roman Empire, and in 1748 was ceded to the infant of Spain, by Savoy and Auſtria. The preſent Duke is Ferdinand, born Jan. 20, 1751; ſucceeded to the government July 18, 1765; and in 1769 married Maria, ſiſter of the two laſt and aunt of the preſent Emperor of Germany: The iſſue of this marriage is one ſon and four daughters.	The Roman Catholic. The clergy are ſtill pretty numerous, notwithſtanding they have been very much reduced ſince 1765; and in 1769 the tribunal of Inquiſition was aboliſhed.	Corn, wine, oil, cheſnuts, &c. Horned cattle, ſheep, pigs, ſilk-worms, &c. Iron, copper, ſalt, vitriol, petroleum, &c.	Romans till 500. Lombards till 800. Emperors of the Franks, and various ſovereigns, till 1545. The houſe of Farneſe is inveſted with it by the Pope in 1545, and becomes extinct in 1731. Spain till 1735. Auſtria till 1748; and Spain ſince the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748.
30,000 20,000	£. 140,000 ſterling.	5,000 men; of whom 4,340 are infantry, 600 cavalry, 60 horſe-guards.	The Duke is a vaſſal of the Roman Empire, but rules with abſolute authority. The preſent Duke is Hercules III. born Nov. 22, 1727: married in 1741 Maria Thereſa, heireſs of Maſſa and Carrara. By this marriage he has one daughter, married to the Archduke Ferdinand, uncle of the Emperor of Germany, governor of Auſtrian Lombardy, and heir apparent to theſe dutchies.	The Roman Catholic. During the laſt century, many of the convents have been ſuppreſſed; many new taxes have been impoſed; and the power of the church has thereby been greatly diminiſhed.	Corn, wine, fruits, olives, &c. Oxen, ſheep, fiſh, &c. Precious ſtones, marble, petroleum, amber, &c.	Romans till 500. Lombards till 800. Under various ſovereigns till 1288. Obizzo, of Eſte, becomes marquis in 1288. The houſe of Eſte, by which it is ſtill governed, is raiſed to the ducal dignity in 1452.
—	Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling.	No land force: The naval force conſiſts of two ſmall veſſels.	It is under the protection of France.	The Roman Catholic.		
—	—	—	It is a fief of the ſee of Rome, and belongs to the houſe of Ferreri and Acciajoli.	The Roman Catho lic		
42,000	£. 75,000 ſterling.	500 regular troops, but in caſes of neceſſity it can raiſe 18,000 men.	The goverment is ariſtocratical: The nobility compoſe the great council; out of which the nine anziani and the gonfaloniere are elected every ten months.	The Roman Catholic: But it is here very moderate, as the induſtry of the inhabitants does not allow them much time for ceremonies.	Corn, wine, fruit, oil, cheſnus, cattle, ſilk-worms, fiſh, &c. Not even the ſmalleſt ſpot is left uncultivated.	Romans, Lombards, Franks, German emperors, various maſters. In 1370 it eſtabliſhes its independence, which it again loſes. Receives its preſent conſtitution in 1430.
5,000	—	—	It is under the protection of the Pope: The form of government is democratical; the chief power is in the hands of two capitani, who are changed every two months.	The Roman Catholic.	Principally wine.	This ſmall republic aroſe about the fifth century, when St. Marinus lived as a hermit on the mountain where the town now ſtands.
8,000	Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling.	A corps of regular troops, a guard of 160 men, and ſeveral ſhips of war of from 10 to 40 guns.	It is in a great meaſure under the protection of Turkey: The form of government is ariſtocratical; the chief magiſtrate is the rector, who is changed every month.	The Roman Catholic: But all other religions are tolerated.	The country is pretty fertile, and is improved to the beſt advantage by the induſtry of the inhabitants.	
20,000 3,000 12,000	Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling, which is principally paid to the Grand Maſter.	Land forces, in caſes of neceſſity, 16,000 men. Naval force four gallies and three galleots, which are obliged to be continually cruizing againſt the Turks.	The grand-maſter governs with unlimited power; but, notwithſtanding, is obliged to conſult the heads of the ſeven tongues or tribes. The preſent grand-maſter is J. C de Rohan, born April 19, 1725; and ſucceeded to the government Nov. 12, 1775.	The Roman Catholic The knights take an oath of chaſtity, poverty, obedience, and perpetual warfare with the infidels.	The induſtry of the inhabitants triumphs over every natural diſadvantage, and fertilizes even the moſt barren rocks. It yields corn, wine, ſugar, fine fruits, honey, cotton, fiſh, ſalt, coral, &c.	Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Arabs, Normans, emperors of Germany. Of the latter, Charles V. in 1522 gave the iſland to the knights of St. John, after their expulſion from Rhodes. They retained poſſeſſion of it till 1798, when it was taken by the French.

TABLE VII.

THE

SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

VII. THE SEVEN

NAME, LONGITUDE, LATITUDE.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	On a Square Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be
The NETHERLANDS, called by the Romans BELGIUM, and reckoned by them partly to Gaul, partly to Germany, are thus named from their low ſituation. In 1579, ſeven of theſe provinces concluded an union at Utrecht, and were thence called The United Provinces, or, The Republic of Holland, from the moſt extenſive of thoſe provinces. The United Netherlands lie between 51° 20′ and 53° 30′ N. lat. and between 3° 23′ and 7° 25′ E. long. from London.	On the ſouth and weſt they are bounded by the German ocean; on the eaſt by part of the dutchy of Gelderland, the dutchy of Cleve, the biſhopric of Munſter, the county of Bentheim, and the principality of Eaſt Frieſland; and on the ſouth by Brabant and Flanders.	10,000 ſquare miles; - - - Of which Lower Gelderland and the county of Zutphen contain - - - 1,840 Holland - - - - - - - - - 2,000 Zealand - - - - - - - - - 480 Utrecht - - - - - - - - - 512 Frieſland - - - - - - - - 880 Overyſſel - - - - - - - - 1,792 Groeningen - - - - - - - 640 The county of Drenthe. The lands of the Generality - - 2,000 In the above are computed to be 113 towns, and 1,400 villages.	2,758,632 980,000 85,000 75,000 140,000 100,000 435,000	275 490 177 146 150 156 217	2,000,000 368,000 400,000 96,000 102,400 176,000 358,400 128,000 400,000

MILITARY and NAVAL FORCE.	REVENUES and EXPENCES.	Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Form of Government, and Preſent Sovereign.	SUCCESSION.	Eſtabliſhed RELIGION.
Land forces - - 36,000 men. Of whom 32,825 are infantry; 3,456 - - cavalry. Before the preſent war, (1800) the uſual naval eſtabliſhment conſiſted of 40 Ships of the line, from 50 to 74 guns. 40 frigates, from 20 to 44. 10 cutters, from 12 to 24.	£. 3,500,000 ſterling, ariſing from the taxes, cuſtoms, the lands of the Generality, the annual contributions of the reſpective provinces; &c. The following is the proportion of each province to every 100 gulden raiſed in exigencies of the ſtate. Gulden. Stivers. P. feugs. Gelderland - 5 11 2 Holland - - 57 14 8 Zealand - - 9 1 10 Utrecht - - 5 15 5 Frieſland - - 11 10 11 Overyſſel - - 3 10 8 Groeningen - 5 15 6 Drenthe - - - 19 10 The expences of the ſtate exceed the revenues, and the debts contracted by it amount to above £. 130 million ſterling; but it receives annually £. 2,800,000 ſterling as the intereſt of loans to foreign powers.	The Netherlands belong to the empire of the Franks, from 430 to 840. Are partly ſubject to France, partly to Germany, from 855 till 1361. The greateſt part of them belong to the younger line of the dukes of Burgundy, from 1361 till 1477. In conſequence of the marriage of Mary of Burgundy, the greateſt part becomes ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 18 Sept. 1477. The emperor Charles V. is maſter of all the ſeventeen provinces, 1515. They devolve to Spain 1555. Several provinces ſtruggle for independence, from 1568 till 1648. William, prince of Orange, lays the foundation of the late conſtitution, 23 Jan. 1579. A ſettlement eſtabliſhed at the Cape of Good Hope, 1595. The Eaſt-India Company incorporated, and acquires great poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, 1602. The Weſt-India Company incorporated, and obtains extenſive poſſeſſions in South America, 1623. The United Provinces declared independent, 30 June 1648. Barrier treaty with Auſtria, 1715. William IV. of Orange, becomes hereditary ſtadtholder, 1747. War with Great Britain, 1780. The barrier towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands diſmantled, 1782. Peace with Great Britain, 1784. The hereditary ſtadtholder reinſtated in all his rights, by the interference of Pruſſia, 1788. The united Provinces are ſaid to have loſt almoſt 50,000 inhabitants, in conſequence of the civil diſſenſions at this period. The French overrun and make themſelves maſters of the whole of the Seven Provinces, 1795. The ſtadtholder flies for refuge to England.	Before the late revolution it was ariſtocratical. Each of the Seven Provinces was a diſtinct republic, and in the union of them all conſiſted the ſovereignty of the whole ſtate. The ſupreme executive power was veſted in the provincial ſtates (ſtyled noble, mighty lords); the ſtates general (their high mightineſſes) and the hereditary ſtadtholder. The latter was the head of the republic, and was entitled, His Highneſs the Hereditary Stadtholder, hereditary governor, hereditary captain and admiral general of the United Provinces. The preſent ſtadtholder is William V. born 8 March 1748; ſucceeded to the government 22 Oct. 1751; and married, 4 Oct. 1767, Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent king of Pruſſia, born 7. Aug. 1761. The ſurviving iſſue of this marriage is one ſon and one daughter.	The dignity of hereditary ſtadtholder belonged in hereditary ſucceſſion to the houſe of Orange, according to the right of primogeniture; and in failure of male iſſue, deſcended to females. The hereditary prince is: William Frederic, born 24 Aug. 1772.	The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, according to the doctrines eſtabliſhed at the ſynod of Dordrecht in 1618 and 1619, and the higheſt offices of ſtate are held by ſuch only as adhere to it: but all other religious perſuaſions enjoy undiſturbed liberty of conſcience, and the free exerciſe of their religion, as long as they conform to the laws of the ſtate. The number of Calviniſt clergy ſuppoſed to be about 1,600.

UNITED PROVINCES.

DIVISION of the COUNTRY.	Chief TOWNS.	LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.	Number of HOUSES.	Number of INHABITANTS.
A. In EUROPE.		o ′ ″		
(1) HOLLAND.	(1) Amſterdam	52. 22. 44 N. lat. 5. 4. E. long.	27,000	212,000
	Rotterdam	51. 55. N. lat.	6,620	48,000
	Leyden	52. 8. 40. N. lat. 4. 26. 15. E. long.	10,890	50,000
	Hague	52. 3. N. lat. 3. 50. E. long.	6,500	36,000
	Haerlem	- - - - - -	7,965	40,000
	Dordrecht	- - - - - -	- - -	19,000
	Delft	- - - - - -	4,870	20,000
(2) LOWER GUELDERLAND.	(2) Nimmeguen	- - - - - -	2,000	12,000
	Zutphen	- - - - - -	1,260	
	Arnheim	- - - - - -	1,500	15,000
(3) ZEALAND.	(3) Middelburg	- - - - - -	3,885	30,000
	Zirkſee	- - - - - -	1,800	10,500
	Fluſhing	- - - - - -	- - -	8,000
(4) UTRECHT.	(4) Utrecht - Amersfort.	52. 5. N. lat. 5. 14. E. long.	- - -	23,716
(5) FRIESLAND.	(5) Leuwerden - Franeker.	- - - - - -	- - -	9,000
(6) OVERYSSEL.	(6) Deventer	- - - - - -	- - -	10,000
	Zwoll	- - - - - -	- - -	12,000
(7) GROENINGEN.	(7) Groeningen - Delfzyl.	- - - - - -	- - -	20,000
(8) The province of DRENTHE.	(8) Covorden. Aſſen.			
(9) The lands of the Generality.	(9) Herzogenbuſch	- - - - - -	- - -	12,000
	Maeſtricht	- - - - - -	3,000	15,000
	Breda	- - - - - -	1,500	9,500
	Bergen-op-Zoom	51. 30. N. lat.	1,100	6,500
B. In ASIA.				
(1) On the coaſt of COROMANDEL.	(1) Paleacatte. Fort Geldria.			
(2) On the coaſt of MALABAR.	(2) Cochin.			
(3) On the peninſula of MALACCA.	(3) Malacca	2. 12. N. lat. 102. 10. E. long		
(4) Great part of the iſland of JAVA.	(4) Batavia	6. 12. S. lat. 106. 58. 45. E. long.	- - -	145,000
(5) The iſland of CELEBES.	(5) Macaſſar.			
(6) The coaſt of the iſland of CEYLON.	(6) Colombo	8. N. lat. 80. 20. E. long.		
(7) Part of the iſland of SUMATRA.	(7) Palimban.			
(8) Several of the MOLUCCA Iſlands.	(8) The iſland of Timor	9. S. lat. 132. 20. E. long.		
C. In AFRICA.				
(1) The Cape of GOOD HOPE.	(1) Cape Town	33. 55. 15 S. lat. 18. 23. 45. E. lo.	- - -	10,000
(2) On the coaſt of GUINEA.	Fort Naſſau. Delmina.			
D. In AMERICA.				
(1) In GUIANA.	(1) Surinam - Berbice. Eſſequebo.	6. N. lat. 56. 40. W. long.		
(2) The Iſland of CURAÇOA.				
(3) The iſland of ST. EUSTATIUS.	- - - - -	17. 29. N. lat. 63. 10. W. long.		

Remarkable WATERS, and MOUNTAINS.	PRODUCTIONS.	CLIMATE.
The German Ocean, the Zuydre Zee; the Lake of Haerlem, the Gulf of Y, &c. The Rhine, the Yſſel, the Leck, the Vecht; the Maas, the Waal, the Scheld, &c. Excepting the Sand-hills on the coaſt, &c. this country is entirely level, and its inhabitants are obliged to guard againſt inundations of the ſea by dams or dykes, and canals.	Little corn, hemp, and flax; great quantities of tobacco, fruit, pulſe, paſturage, &c. Oxen, horſes, ſheep, goats, fowl, and all kinds of ſalt water fiſh. The Dutch derive a yearly profit of near £. 18,000 ſterling from their fiſhery: But it is by far not ſo conſiderable as formerly, as they do not at preſent employ many more than 100 veſſels in it. A little iron, great quantities of turf and lime-ſtone, a few precious ſtones, amber, marble, alabaſter, ſlate, free-ſtone, &c. The foreign poſſeſſions of the Dutch yield ſpices, rice, tobacco, ſugar, coffee, ſallpetre, precious ſtones, &c.	The climate is in general moiſt, rainy, and cold, and would be very unhealthy, did not the inhabitants prevent its pernicious effects by the utmoſt cleanlineſs. But notwithſtanding, the north and eaſt winds occaſion many diſeaſes amongſt the Dutch, as fevers, catarrhs, &c.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	LAWS.
The Dutch are a ſtrong race, bnt frequently fickly; cautious, firm, open, induſtrious, honourable, juſt, and as fond of cleanlineſs as of independence. But it is no injuſtice to accuſe the common people, at leaſt of late years, with a diſpoſition to ſedition, drunkenneſs, avarice, and other vices.	Or, a lion rampant crowned, gules, holding in his right fore paw a ſword, and in his left a bundle of ſeven golden arrows bound together, with the motto, "Concordia res parvæ creſcunt." Beſides which, every province has its reſpective arms, and the hereditary ſtadtholder his family arms, having none as ſtadtholder.	Each province had its own laws, and likewiſe poſſeſſed the right of legiſlation. Several towns enjoyed particular privileges, and their magiſtrates had the power of making laws. But in caſes to which the laws of the country and towns, the cuſtoms and decrees of the ſtates, were incompetent, recourſe was had to the Juſtinian code, introduced during the reign of Charles V.

TABLE VIII.

THE

EMPEROR OF GERMANY's DOMINIONS.

VIII. THE EMPEROR OF

NAME; Latitude and Longitude E. of London.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. Total.	On a Sq. Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be
Auſtria (ſignifying an Eaſtern country) lies between 45° 20′ and 48° 40′ N. lat. and between 8° 40′ and 16° 50′ E. long.	Auſtria is bounded on the North by Hungary, on the South by Italy and the Gulf of Venice, on the Weſt by Bavaria, Swabia, and Switzerland, and on the South by Bohemia and Moravia.	179,904 ſquare miles.	19,439,300	108	35,980,800
		The archdutchy of Auſtria - - 10,192	1,685,000	165	2,038,400
		Quarter of the Inn - - - - 608	116,000	190	121,600
		Dutchy of Stiria - - - - - 7,056	760,000	107	1,411,200
		Dutchy of Carinthia - - - - 2,040	290,000	142	408,000
		Dutchy of Carniola - - - - 3,424	400,000	116	684,800
		Auſtrian Friul - - - - - 960	115,000	119	192,000
		Territory of Trieſt - - - - 144	21,000	145	28,800
		Upper Auſtria - - - - - 7,696	625,000	81	1,539,200
		Hither Auſtria - - - - - 1,792	287,000	104	358,400
Hungary, which received its name from an Aſiatic northern nation, called Magyarok, Ungari, or Uniguri, who ſettled there in the ninth century, is ſituated between 44° and 50° N. lat. and between 16° 40′ and 21° E. long.	Hungary is bounded on the Eaſt by Walachia and Tranſylvania, on the South by Servia and Sclavonia, on the Weſt by Moravia and Auſtria, and on the North by Sileſia and the Carpathian Mountains.	The kingdom of Bohemia - - 15,376	2,500,000	162	3,075,200
		The margravate of Moravia - 6,336	1,500,000	236	1,267,200
		Auſtrian Sileſia - - - - - 1,296	247,000	190	259,200
		The Auſtrian Netherlands - - 7,520	1,900,000	252	1,504,000
		The dutchy of Milan - - - 2,432	1,116,850	459	486,400
		The dutchy of Mantua - - - 640	207,300	323	128,000
		The kingdom of Hungary - - 59,536	3,170,000	53	11,907,200
		Illyria - - - - - - - 12,928	620,000	47	2,585,600
Bohemia, formerly called Bojohemum (the country of the Boji) lies between 48° 30′ and 51° N. lat. and between 11° 30′ and 16° 30′ E. long.	Bohemia and Moravia are ſurrounded by Sileſia, Luſatia, Saxony, Franconia, Bavaria, Auſtria, and Hungary.	The Grand Dutchy of Tranſylvania - - - - - - - 16,800	1,250,000	74	3,360,000
		Bukowina - - - - - - 2,928	130,000	44	585,600
		Gallicia and Lodomiria - - - 19,200	2,500,000	130	3,840,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Expences.	Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Form of Government and Preſent Sovereign.	Succeſſion.	Eſtabliſhed Religion.
365,455 men, of whom 301,991 are Infantry. 50,905 - Cavalry. 9,474 - Artillery. 2,000 - Miners, &c. Theſe form 46 German regiments. 11 Hungarian. 17 of frontier troops. 12 of heavy horſe. 7 of dragoons. 6 of light horſe. 13 of huſſars. 11 of engineers, &c. 13 of artillery. Total - 136 regiments.	59,506,668 dollars, or nearly 10½ million ſterling. To which Dollars. Auſtria contributes 20,140,000 Bohemia - - 8,900,000 Moravia - - 2,666,667 Sileſia - - - 400,000 Netherlands - - 4,000,000 Lombardy - - 2,000,000 Hungary - - 11,000,000 Tranſylvania - 1,533,334 Illyria - - - 666,667 Bukowina - - 200,000 Gallicia & Lodomiria 8,000,000 The Revenues exceed the ordinary expences by about 5 million dollars; notwithſtanding which, the debts of the ſtate amount to above 140 million dollars (24½ million ſterling) principally contracted in conſequence of its expenſive wars.	RUDOLPH of Habſburg, ſovereign of Switzerland, becomes emperor of Germany in 1273, and obtains poſſeſſion of Auſtria in 1278. Rudolph's ſon, Albert, loſes Switzerland, 1315. FREDERIC III. raiſes Auſtria to an archdutchy, 1453. MAXIMILIAN inherits the Netherlands by his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, 1477. MAXIMILIAN's ſon PHILIP marries a Spaniſh princeſs, 1496. PHILIP's ſon becomes emperor of Germany, by the name of CHARLES V. and poſſeſſes the Spaniſh dominions as Charles I. 1519. CHARLES V. reſigns the government, giving up his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain to his ſon Philip II. in 1556. FERDINAND marries Anne of Hungary and Bohemia, and thereby inherits Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia, 1526. PHILIP II. loſes great part of the Netherlands, 1579. The male line of Auſtria expires with CHARLES VI. and his daughter Maria Thereſa, married to Francis Grand Duke of Tuſcany, ſucceeds to the Auſtrian hereditary dominions, 1740. Their ſon JOSEPH II. becomes emperor 1765, annexes to his dominions Gallicia and Lodomiria in 1772, Bukowina in 1777, and the quarter of the Inn in 1779. In 1790, he is ſucceeded by LEOPOLD II. and the latter, in 1792, by his ſon the preſent emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH, born 12th February 1768.	The form of government is monarchical, and the reigning Sovereign is Francis II. born 13th February 1768, married 6th January 1788 to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, princeſs of Wurtemberg, and ſiſter of the preſent empreſs of Ruſſia, who died in 1790. He married, ſecondly, his couſin Maria Thereſa of Naples, by whom he has one daughter. As king of Hungary, he is entitled His Catholic and Apoſtolic Majeſty.	The right of ſucceſſion to the Auſtrian hereditary dominions has, ſince the reign of the emperor CHARLES VI. who eſtabliſhed the Pragmatic Sanction, been likewiſe extended to females.	The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion throughout all the Auſtrian dominions; but at preſent all other religious perſuaſions enjoy liberty of conſcience, and many privileges. During the late reigns, the Sovereigns have taken every ſtep, as well for the promotion of religious toleration as for the general welfare. With this view great numbers of convents have been ſuppreſſed, and their revenues appropriated to purpoſes the moſt beneficial to the ſtate.

GERMANY's DOMINIONS.

Remarkable Waters and Mountains.	*CLIMATE.*	*PRODUCTIONS.*	*DIVISION of the COUNTRY.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houſes.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
			A. AUSTRIA.		Lat. Long.		
Auſtria: the Gulf of Venice, the Cirknitz ſea, the Danube, &c.	Auſtria has a mild, healthy climate, and is tolerably fertile.	Auſtria yields great quantities of corn, flax, ſaffron, tobacco, zinc, fine fruits, wine, wood, horned cattle, horſes, game, honey, fiſh, metals, quickſilver, coal, precious ſtones, porcelain clay, mineral water, &c.	(a) The archdutchy of AUSTRIA.	(a) Vienna	48. 12. 32N. 16. 22. 30E.	5,392	254,000
				Neuſtadt	47. 58. N. 16. 34. 34. E.	500	5,000
				Linz	48. 49. N. 13. 57. 30. E.	—	15,000
				Steyr	— —	365	1,708
				Braunau	48. 9. N. 12. 42. 30. E.		
Bohemia and Moravia: the Moldau, the Elbe, the Eger, the Morau, the Iglau, and the Oder.	Bohemia, Moravia, and Auſtrian Sileſia, are ſome of the moſt fertile parts of the Auſtrian dominions, containing warm baths and ſprings of mineral water. Their climate is in general mild and healthy.	Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia, produce corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, tobacco, fruits; oxen, ſheep, bees, game, fiſh; metals, ſtones, fuller's earth, mineral water, &c.	(b) INNER AUSTRIA.	(b) Graetz	47. 4. 18. N. 15. 24. 45. E.	2,150	35,000
				Clagenfurt	47. N. 14. 40. E.	—	10,000
				Layback	46. 2. N. 14. 47. E.	755	9,500
				Gorz	46. 3. N. 13. 37. 30. E.	—	10,000
				Idria	— —	300	1,900
				Trieſt	45. 40. 15. N. 13. 5. E.	—	18,000
			(c) UPPER AUSTRIA.	(c) Inſpruck	47. N. 11. 3. E.	574	10,000
				Trent	45. 43. N. 10. 43. E.	—	10,000
			(d) HITHER AUSTRIA.	(d) Conſtance	47. 26. N. 8. 33. E.	800	6,600
				Freyburg	47. 55. N. 7. 3. E.	—	6,400
			B. LOMBARDY.				
			(a) The dutchy of MILAN.	(a) Milan	45. 28. 10. N. 9. 11. 15. E.	—	132,360
				Cremonia	— —	—	26,179
				Pavia	44. 44. N. 9. 15. E.	—	28,000
			(b) The dutchy of MANTUA.	(b) Mantua	45. 2. N. 10. 10. 30. E.	—	32,045
				Caſtiglione	— —	—	5,000
			C. The kingdom of HUNGARY.				
			(a) LOWER HUNGARY.	(a) Preſburg	48. 6. N. 17. 22. E.	—	27,800
				Schemnitz	50. 40. N. —	—	8,000
				Tyrnau	48. 23. 30N. 17. 33. 45E.	—	7,500
				Kremnitz	— —	—	10,000
				Buda	47. 28. N. 19. 48. E.	—	21,600
				Peſt	47. 29. N. 19. 50. E.	—	14,000
				Komorn	47. 4. N. 19. 18. E.	—	5,000
			(b) UPPER HUNGARY.	(b) Temeſwar	45. 42. N. 21. 55. E.	—	8,000
				Tokai			
			D. ILLYRIA.				
			(a) The kingdom of SCLAVONIA.	(a) Eſſeck			
				Peterwardin	— —	—	6,000
			(b) The kingdom of CROATIA.	(b) Waraſdin	46. 40. N. 16. 52. E.		
				Carlſtadt			
			(c) The kingdom of DALMATIA.	(c) Buccari			
			E. The Grand Dutchy of TRANSYLVANIA.	E. Hermanſtadt	46. 2. N. 25. 4. E.	—	150,000
				Cronſtadt	— —	—	8,000
			F. GALLICIA, LODOMIRIA, and BUKOWINA.	F. Leinberg	49. 56. N. 24. 16. E.	—	25,000
				Brody	— —	—	15,000
				Ozernowitz			
			G. The kingdom of BOHEMIA.	G. Prague	50. 5. 47. N. 14. 30. 30. E.	3,674	80,000
				Eger	50. 11. N. 12. 9. 30. E.	—	7,000
				Carlſbad	50. 17. N. 30. 30. E.		
			H. The Margravate of MORAVIA.	H. Olmuetz	49. 43. N. 17. 32. 30. E.	—	12,000
				Bruenn	49. 8. N. 16. 34. E.	1,236	18,000
			I. AUSTRIAN SILESIA.	I. Troppau	49. 52. N. 17. 37. E.	—	12,000
				Teſchen	49. 40. N. 18. 12. E.		
			K. The AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.				
			(a) Part of the dutchy of BRABANT.	(a) Bruſſels	50. 51. N. 4. 21. E.	—	80,000
				Antwerp	51. 13. N. 5. 1. E.	—	50,000
			(b) Part of the dutchy of LUXEMBURG.	(b) Luxemburg	49. 42. N. 4. 47. E.	—	12,000
			(c) Part of the dutchy of LIMBURG.	(c) Limburg	— —	—	8,000
			(d) Part of the dutchy of GELDERLAND.	(d) Roermonde	51. 8. N. 6. 20. E.	—	10,000
			(e) Part of the county of FLANDERS.	(e) Ghent	51. 7. N. 4. 20. E.	—	60,000
				Bruges	— —	—	20,000
				Oſtend	51. 14. N. 2. 53. E.	—	14,000
			(f) Part of the county of HAINAULT.	(f) Mons	— —	4,000	25,000
			(g) Part of the county of NAMUR.	(g) Namur	— —	—	20,000

CHARACTER.	*ARMS.*	*Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.*
The Auſtrians are of a good ſtature, leſs ſuperſtitious and haughty than formerly, induſtrious after information of every kind, and in general deſerve the character of uprightneſs and honeſty.	The Auſtrian arms are gules, a croſs bar argent, and are, for the reſt, compoſed of the ſeparate arms of the various provinces.	1. The Order of the Golden Fleece, with the motto, Pretium non vile laboris. The knights in general wear a golden fleece ſuſpended from a red ribbon hung round the neck.
This is not entirely the caſe with the prejudiced and bigoted inhabitants of the Low Countries, although they muſt be allowed to be very induſtrious in the ſciences.	The arms of Hungary are, a ſhield divided perpendicularly into three parts; the firſt diviſion, or, contains ſeven Hungarian towers; the ſecond, gules, the Szekler eagle, and in the third, gules, are the ſun and moon of Saxony.	2. The Order of Maria Thereſa, inſtituted in 1758, conſiſts of an 8-cornered croſs, and is worn ſuſpended from a red and white ſtriped ribbon hanging over the left ſhoulder.
The Hungarians and their neighbours are of a ſound, healthy conſtitution, inured to every ſpecies of hardſhip. Their native country is as dear to them as liberty; they are brave, magnanimous, and generous; but often cruel and filthy.		3. In Hungary, the Order of St. Stephen. It conſiſts of an Hungarian croſs worn ſuſpended from a red, green-edged ribbon.

TABLE IX.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

IX. THE STATE OF

NAME, Latitude, and Longitude.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS. Total.	On a Square Mile.	If each square mile contained 200, there would be
The connected parts of the Pope's dominions lie between 41° 20′ and 45° 10′ N. lat. and between 11° 20′ and 14° 20′ E. long. from London. The Dutchy of BENEVENTO lies in Naples in 41ſt degree N. lat. and 15° 20′ E. long. The County of AVIGNON and VENAISSIN lie in France in 44° N. lat. and 4° 20′ E. long.	On the Weſt, the connected parts of the Papal dominions are bounded by the Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, the Dutchies of Modena and Mantua, and the Mediterranean Sea; on the North, by the former Republic of Venice; on the Eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, and on the South by Naples.	13,808 ſquare miles.	- 2,202,000 -	- 146 -	- 2,761,600
		Campagna di Roma, St. Peter's Patrimony, Caſtro and Ronciglione, Maritima and Campagna, Latium and Sabina, contain - - 3,200 ſquare miles	- 415,000 -	- 129 -	- 640,000
		Umbria and Camerino - - 2,240 -	- 380,000 -	- 169 -	- 448,000
		The Marquiſate of Urbino and Fano - - - - - - - - 3,440 -	- 626,000 -	- 181 -	- 688,000
		Romagna - - - - - - 1,088 -	- 195,000 -	- 179 -	- 217,600
		The Territory of Bologna 1,504 -	- 265,000 -	- 176 -	- 300,800
		The Dutchy of Ferrara - - 1,536 -	- 236,000 -	- 152 -	- 307,200
		Benevento - - - - - - 160 -	- 30,000 -	- 187 -	- 32,000
		Avignon and Venaiſſin - - 640 -	- 55,000 -	- 85 -	- 128,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Expences.	Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Form of Government.	Succeſſion.	Eſtabliſhed Religion.
Land forces, above 6,000 men, Compoſed of 11 Companies of Swiſs. 1 Regiment of infantry. 1 - - - of Corſicans. 1 Corps of light horſe. 1 - - of cuiraſſiers, &c. Naval force, 20 Ships of war, Of which 2 are large ſhips. 5 - - gallies. 13 - - feluccas.	Above 350,000l. ſterling ariſing from the various duties and impoſts on ſalt, corn, land, &c. Including the donations of foreign Roman Catholic powers, the income exceeds 800,000l. ſterling. Notwithſtanding, the expences exceed the revenue, and the debt of the Papal Chair is continually encreaſing, and now amounts to above 10,000,000l. which pays an intereſt of 8 per cent. As the Catholic Princes grow every day more and more frugal, the capital of this debt will, in all probability, riſe in proportion to the diminution of the revenue, if the See of Rome does not take different meaſures from what it has hitherto done.	PEPIN and CHARLES give the Popes the greateſt part of the Exarchate, 774. The ceremony of kiſſing the Pope's foot as early as this period. Commencement of the Schiſm between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Church, 794. JOHN VIII. becomes maſter of Capua. The Clergy forbid to marry before this time. LEO IX. obtains poſſeſſion of Benevento, 1052. The deſtructive cruſades commence, 1096. GREGORY VII. raiſes the Papal power to its greateſt height, 1077. An univerſal corruption of manners prevails. Origin of the orders of Carthuſians, Ciſtercians, and that of St. John. Order of the Knights Templars aboliſhed, and the Maſter of the Order, James Molai, burned alive, 1307. The Knights of St. John conquer the Iſland of Rhodes. CLEMENT V. obtains poſſeſſion of Avignon, 1348. Huſs burned, in 1415, by order of the Council of CONSTANCE. INNOCENT III. makes himſelf maſter of Rome, 1393. JULIUS II. acquires Bologna, 1513. LUTHER ſhakes the power of the Roman Pontiff, and commences the reformation, 1517. Malta given to the Knights of St. John, 1530. CLEMENT VII. obtains poſſeſſion of the Marquiſate of Ancona, 1532. Inſtitution of the Order of Jeſuits, and Ignatius Loyola, 1534. SIXTUS V. 1585. CLEMENT VIII. ſubjects Ferrara, 1598. URBAN VIII. acquires Urbino, 1626. INNOCENT X. annexes Caſtro and Ronciglione to his dominions. ALEXANDER VII. receives Chriſtiana, Queen of Sweden, 1655. CLEMENT XIV. ſuppreſſes the Order of Jeſuits; makes amends for the faults of his predeceſſors, and dies Sept. 24, 1774. PIUS VI. becomes Pope, 1775, viſits Vienna, 1782, and endeavours to maintain the reſpectability of the Papal chair by prudent meaſures. The power of the Pope overturned by the French, who had before taken poſſeſſion of Avignon, 1798. PIUS VI. dies, 1799.	The government is deſpotic. The higheſt college of government in the Papal dominions is the Conſiſtory, in which all the concerns of the See of Rome are tranſacted by the Cardinals, who hold the higheſt offices of ſtate. The laws of the Pope are termed Bulls. The ſee of Rome is at preſent vacant. The Pope, like all the Roman Catholic clergy, is unmarried, and is entitled His Holineſs; the cardinals are ſtyled Eminence.	The ſucceſſion is elective. The perſon elected muſt be a cardinal, at leaſt fifty-five years of age, and a native of Italy. Eleven days after the deceaſe of a pope a ſermon is preached to the cardinals, in St. Peter's church, on the duties of election; they then go into the conclave, where the pope is elected by two-thirds of the votes; but his election is generally dependent on the Emperor of Germany and the Houſe of Bourbon. The new pope is carried, amidſt the ringing of bells and the diſcharge of great and ſmall artillery, to St. Peter's church, and eight days afterwards is crowned with the triple crown with the greateſt ſolemnity.	The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion; but all other religious perſuaſions, particularly Jews, enjoy certain privileges: the ſpirit of toleration prevails here in general in a greater degree than in many other Catholic countries. Exterior ceremonies occupy the place of religion; the clergy, whoſe number exceeds 100,000, keep the wretcheſt inhabitants in the blindeſt ſuperſtition, frequently themſelves turn their practices to ridicule, are guilty of the greateſt immoralities, are often many degrees beyond indifference in matters relating to religion, which not rarely ſerves as a protection even to the vileſt miſcreants.

THE CHURCH.

Remarkable Waters and Mountains.

The Gulf of Venice, the Mediterranean Sea, Lago di Bolſena, the Po, the Tyber, the Velino with its fall at Terni; part of the Appenines, the Conaro and the Pontine marſhes, the labour and immenſe expence beſtowed upon the draining of which will always be unavailing, as long as the eſtabliſhed form of government remains, and whilſt the fiſhery in its waters is ſo productive.

CLIMATE.

The Papal dominions, which, before the birth of Chriſt, were the beſt cultivated, as well as the moſt fertile, healthy and populous part of Italy, are now, notwithſtanding the mildneſs of the climate, very unhealthy, and, although fertile, are full of heaths and noiſome ſwamps. Places formerly occupied by populous towns and villages are now converted into large lakes, the neceſſary aqueducts having been ſuffered to go to decay thro' idleneſs and avarice.—Nevertheleſs theſe provinces are ſtill ſome of the moſt remarkable in Italy, principally on account of the great number of antiquities they contain.

PRODUCTIONS.

Corn, flax, hemp, fine fruits, olives, wine, (eſt, eſt) ſaffron, tobacco, &c.

Oxen, ſheep, pigs, game, buffaloes, Bologna-dogs, ſilk-worms, bees, fowl, fiſh, &c.

Salt, alum, marble, granate, alabaſter, Bologna ſtone, volcanic productions, &c.

Diviſion of the COUNTRY.	*Chief Towns.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houſes.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
1. Campagna di Roma.	1. Rome	41. 53. 54. N. lat. 12. 29. 15. E. long.	35,894	162,800
	Albano			
	Fraſcati			
	Tivoli -	— —	—	10,000
2. Legation of Bologna.	2. Bologna	44. 29. 36. N. lat. 11. 21. 15. E. long.	—	80,000
	Franco			
	Urbano			
	Bergato			
3. Legation of Romagna.	3. Ravenna	44. 26. N. lat. 12. 14. 30. E. long.	—	15,000
	Forli			
	Faenza -	— —	—	18,000
	Ceſena -			
	Rimini -	— —	—	11,000
4. Legation of Ferrara.	4. Ferrara	44. 54. N. lat. 11. 36. 15. E. long.	—	32,000
	Comacchio			
5. Legation of Urbino.	5. Urbino			
	Peſaro			
	Fano - -	— —	—	7,000
	Sinigaglia	— —	—	12,000
6. The Marquiſate of Ancona.	6. Ancona	43. 37. 54. N. lat. 13. 30. 30. E. long.	—	20,000
	Fermo			
	Aſcoli			
	Macerata			
	Loretto -	— —	—	6,000
7. Citta di Caſtello.	7. Citta di Caſtello			
8. The Province of Perugia.	8. Perugia -	— —	—	12,000
	Citta di Pieve			
	Poſtignana			
9. The Province of Orvieto.	9. Orvieto -	— —	—	10,000
	Aquapendente			
10. The Dutchy of Spoleto.	10. Spoleto -	— —	—	7,000
	Aſſiſi			
	Foligno			
	Terni - -	— —	—	7,000
11. Sabina.	11. Magliano			
	Rieti			
12. Caſtro and Ronciglione.	12. Caſtro			
	Farneſe			
	Ronciglione			
13. St. Peter's Patrimony.	13. Viterbo -	— —	—	10,000
	Monte fiaſcone			
	Civita Vecchia	— —	—	9,000
	Fiumeſino			
14. The Dutchy of Benevento.	14. Benevento	41. 6. 7. N. lat.	—	12,000
15. The County of Avignon.	15. Avignon	43. 57. 25. N. lat.	—	26,000
	Carpentras	— —	—	12,000
	L'Iſle.			

CHARACTER.

The higher ranks are ſedate, courteous, fond of exterior pomp, and lovers of public amuſements.

The middle claſſes are induſtrious, liberal-minded, of clear underſtandings, and attached to liberty.

The loweſt claſſes exhibit a picture of ſloth, poverty, bigotry, revenge, and licentiouſneſs.

The general characteriſtics of theſe people are: Effeminacy and ſuperſtition.

ARMS.

Every Pope bears his family arms, or thoſe of his order, ſurmounted with the triple papal tiara, underneath which are the two keys of St. Peter, placed in ſaltier as emblems of the papal dignity.

Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.

1. The Order of the Holy Ghoſt, inſtituted by INNOCENT III. 1199, conſiſts of a white patriarchal croſs with twelve points.

2. The Order of Peter and Paul, inſtituted by PAUL III. 1540, the emblem of which is a golden oval ſhield, on the front of which is St. Paul, and on the back St. Peter. It is worn ſuſpended from a triple chain.

3. The Order of our Lady of Loretto, inſtituted by SIXTUS V. 1587. The Knights wear the picture of our Lady of Loretto.

4. The Order of St. Sepulchre, &c.

TABLE X.

POLAND,

WITH

COURLAND, DANTZIG, AND THORN.

X. POLAND, WITH COURLAND,

NAME and SITUATION.	*BOUNDARIES.*	*EXTENT in Square Miles.*	*POPULATION.* TOTAL.	To each Square Mile.	If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be
POLAND is ſituated between 47. 30 and 57. 30 N. lat. 16. 20 and 37. 20 E. Long. COURLAND is ſituated between 55. 30 and 57. 15 N. lat. 22. 20 and 28. 20 E. long. The territory of DANTZIG, the capital of which was a conſiderable trading town in early as the 9th century, is ſituated in 54 N. lat. and 18 E. long. THORN is ſituated in 52 N. lat. and 18 E. long.	POLAND is bounded on the ſouth by Turkey in Europe, the Carpathian Mountains, Gallicia and Lodomiria; on the eaſt and north by Ruſſia and Courland; on the weſt by the Baltic, Pruſſia, and Sileſia. COURLAND is bounded on the ſouth by Poland; on the eaſt and north by Ruſſia; and on the weſt by the Baltic. DANTZIG is bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by the Friſche Haff, on the ſouth and weſt by Pruſſia. THORN is ſituated where the River Viſtula entered the Pruſſian territory.	Before the Partition took place, Poland contained 214,440 ſquare miles Of theſe were taken poſſeſſion of in the year 1772, By Ruſſia 35,392 Auſtria 19,200 Pruſſia 10,096 Thus there ſtill remain to Poland 160,800 Of theſe appertain to the kingdom of Poland 137,600 Grand dutchy of Lithuania 23,200 Courland and Samogitia 4,112 N. B. Dr. Buſching, in a late publication, reckons in all Poland 25,756 villages, 829 towns, and about 900,000 chimnies. According to the ſame author, Warſaw has 11,692 chimnies; from which we may eſtimate its population at 100,000 ſouls.	— 13,404,000 — — 1,800,000 — — 2,500,000 — — 560,000 — — 8,544,000 — — — — — — — — 300,000 —	— 62 — — 50 — — 130 — — 55 — — 53 — — — — — — 72 —	42,880,000 7,078,400 3,840,000 2,019,200 32,160,000 27,520,000 4,640,000 8,22,400

Military Strength.	*Revenue and Expences.*	*Principal HISTORICAL DATES.*	*Form of Government, and preſent King.*	*Succeſſor.*	*Religion.*
The ARMY conſiſts of 17,404 men; viz. The Staff 53 Cavalry 7,908 Infantry 9,443 This number, however, is ſeldom, if ever, complete; but in caſes of emergency every Pole is a ſoldier. The diet now ſitting, unanimouſly agreed, Oct. 20, 1788, to augment the army to the number of 100,000. COURLAND has no ſtanding army; but every landed proprietor is bound to furniſh, in time of war, a certain number of men. DANTZIG maintains a garriſon for its own defence.	REVENUE £.439,546. It is raiſed from the duties upon imported goods, upon ſalt, ſtamped paper and charts; from the poll-tax levied upon the Jews, and the taxes upon houſes, &c. The Annual expence amounts to £.491,066. Conſequently the revenue exceeds the expence by £.51,526. Late regulations afford a proſpect of a conſiderable addition to the revenue of the ſtate; but the expences will probably be increaſed in proportion. The king has a revenue appointed him, of £.52,500. It is aſſerted, that the whole current coin of this large kingdom, amounts to not more than £.2,350,000, of which about £.1,750,000 is in circulation. The duke of Courland's revenue, including that from the Biron allodial lands, amounts to about £.87,500.	Slavonian nations to the year 600. Polaczy to 840. The Piaſtian houſe, from Piaſt, a peaſant of Cruſwick, to the introduction of the Chriſtian religion under Mieceſlaus 992. From the death of Mieceſlaus to Caſimir the Great, or to the extinction of the male line of the Piaſts 1370. Mieceſlaus is compelled to relinquiſh the title of king, which his father had aſſumed, and to acknowledge his allegiance to the German empire 1025. Wladiſlaus (Lokietek) I. finally unites Great and Little Poland 1309; and aſſumes the title of king 1320. Caſimir (III.) the Great, the legiſlator of Poland, dies, and the male line of the Piaſts becomes extinct 1370. The houſe of Anjou to 1386. The houſe of Jagellon to 1572. Wladiſlaws II. of the houſe of Jagellon, unites Lithuania with Poland, by marrying quren Hedwiga. Poland becomes an elective monarchy 1573. Henry of Valois loſes the crown 1575, which he had obtained two years before. Glorious reign of Stephen Bathori from 1575 to 1586. Unfortunate reign of John II. from 1648 to 1668. He reſigns, and dies abbot of a monaſtery in France 1669. Auguſtus II. elector of Saxony, obtains the crown 1696; is diſpoſſeſſed of it by Charles XII. of Sweden, who places it on the head of Staniſlaus Leſcinzki 1704. He diſpoſſeſſes Staniſlaus 1709. Tumult of Thorn 1724. Auguſtus dies 1733. Staniſlaus is again elected, but finally compelled by Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Saxony, to fly to France, and relinquiſh his crown to Auguſtus III. elector of Saxony, who dies 1763. The houſe of the counts Poniatowſky from 1764 to the preſent time. Staniſlaus Auguſtus, ſupported by Ruſſia and Pruſſia, obtains the crown 1764. Confederation of Bar creates great confuſion in the kingdom from the year 1768. Conſpiracy againſt the life of the king 1771. Diſmemberment of Poland 1772. Inſtitution of the perpetual ſenate 1775. New diſturbances threatened 1788. The perpetual ſenate aboliſhed Jan. 16, 1789. Courland, peopled by Lettonians, in poſſeſſion of the Knights of the Sword, from 1300 to 1600. Courland becomes a fief of Poland, under the generalſhip of Gotthard Kettler 1561; and has been governed by dukes of the houſe of Biron, ſince 1739.	Since the year 1573, the king has been choſen by the ſenators and the nuncios of the different diſtricts; generally under the influence of foreign powers. The diet aſſembles, upon theſe occaſions, in a place called the Schopa, and the nuncios in the Kolâ, a village near Warſaw, in an open field, ſurrounded with a ditch. The preſent king of Poland is Staniſlaus Auguſtus, count Poniatowſky, born Jan. 17, 1732, crowned king Sept. 7, 1764; is unmarried, and has two brothers and two ſiſters ſtill living. The preſent duke of Courland, who governs under many reſtrictions, is Peter, born Feb. 15, 1724. He ſucceeded to the dukedom Nov. 24, 1769; obtained poſſeſſeſſion of Sagan, April 6, 1786; married his 3d dutcheſs, Dorothea counteſs of Modena, Nov. 6, 1779. Iſſue from this marriage, the hereditary prince Peter.	Poland being an elective monarchy, the ſucceſſion is fixed upon no particular perſon; but by the laws he muſt always be a Piaſt, or a born Pole. For in the year 1773, Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia agreed, that they would ſuffer no king of Poland to be elected, who was not a Pole. The kings of Poland are generally unmarried; becauſe their deſcendants do not become capable of being elected before three ſucceſſive elections have taken place ſince the death of their anceſtor. Courland elects its own duke, but he is obliged to hold his dutchy as a fief of Poland.	The Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in Poland; but other religions are not only tolerated, but the king is obliged to take an oath to protect them in their rights. The proteſtants here have been called by the name of Diſſidents, ſince the year 1736, and in 1766 they obtained very important privileges. Thoſe of the Greek church, who have entered into the Roman Catholic communion, go by the name of Uniti. The Clergy have great revenues, and are in poſſeſſion of the principal offices in the ſtate: thus the archbiſhop of Gneſen, as primate of the kingdom, is next in rank to the king. The indolence and ſtupidity, with which many authors have taxed the Poliſh clergy, they have in general not merited, and at preſent leſs than ever. Till the year 1532, the Lutheran church was dominant in Courland; but at preſent the Roman Catholic has equal rights. In Dantzig, the whole ſenate are Lutherans. In Thorn, the ſenate is compoſed both of Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

DANTZIG, AND THORN.

SEAS, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains.

The Baltic, the Lake of Goplo.

The Viſtula, which has its riſe in Sileſia, paſſes through Poland and Pruſſia, and falls into the Baltic and the Friſche Haff; it communicates with the Elbe, by the Brahe, the Netze, and the Canal of Bromberg.

The Niemel, which, after entering Pruſſia, is called the Memel; the Bug, which flows through Podolia; the Windaw, which flows through Courland, and falls into the Baltic; the Dnieper, the Dnieſter, the Wartha, &c.

The Bare Mountain, and part of the Carpathian Mountains.

SOIL and CLIMATE.

As POLAND is for the greater part ſituated remote from the ſea, and a large portion of it uncultivated, and abounding with foreſts, lakes, and marſhes; its climate is rougher and colder than it would otherwiſe be were the country better cultivated. But in the ſouthern parts, the climate is very ſalubrious, and ſo mild, that even the vine can be cultivated. The ſame may be ſaid of the fertile region of COURLAND though its atmoſphere is more variable and damp, owing to the neighbourhood of the Baltic Sea.

PRODUCTIONS

Corn (of which great quantities are exported) flax, lintſeed, hemp (raw and manufactured Poland exports annually to the amount of £.525,000; and Courland above 5,000 tons of lintſeed) hops, wine, honey (of which much is exported) timber (of which the annual export amounts to more than £.114,000, and that of woad and pot-aſhes to upwards of £.98,000); kermes, manna.

Black cattle (Poland exports annually upwards of 100,000 heads of oxen, and a large quantity of hides and tallow, and Courland above 2,000 tons of bacon and beef) ſheep, horſes, and ſwine in abundance; furs (exported to a large amount) game, elk, buffaloes, fiſh, &c.

Silver, iron, lead, copper, quickſilver, copperas, ſaltpetre, amber, rock and ſea-ſalt, dyers earth, marble, &c.

DIVISIONS.	Chief TOWNS.	Latitude and Longitude. Lat. Long.	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
(1) GREAT POLAND is divided into 10 waiwodies.	(1) Warſaw	52. 14 N. 21. 0	3,018	80,000
	Poſen		1,500	4,650
	Liſſa			10,000
	Gneſen		563	
	Frauſtadt		900	4,002
	Kaliſh		649	2,050
	Ploczk		389	1,415
	Sierdz		450	1,005
	Kolo			
	Lowiez			
(2) LITTLE POLAND is divided into 10 waiwodies.	(2) Cracow	50. 10 N. 19. 50 E.	2,000	25,000
	Lublin		829	2,624
	Bielſk		274	1,180
	Kaminiecz			
	Braclaw			
	Chelm			
	Kraznoſlav			1,245
	Korczyk			2,000
	Zamoſc			
(3) The grand dutchy of LITHUANIA is divided into 3 waiwodies.	(3) Wilna	54. 41 N. 25. 27 E.		21,000
	Grodno			2,200
	Brzeſc			1,790
	Minſk			1,830
(4) The dutchy of COURLAND and SAMOGITIA.	(4) Mittaw	56. 39 N.		11,000
	Goldingen			
	Libau			
	Pilten			
(5) The territory of DANTZIG, to which belong the DANTZIGER WERDER, with 33 villages.	(5) Dantzig	54. 22 N. 18. 31 E.		58,000
(6) The territory of THORN, to which belong 25 villages.	(6) Thorn	52. 53 N. 19. 7 E.		10,000

CHARACTER.

The Poles are a robuſt and hardy race, ſagacious, but ſuperſtitious, filthy in their manners, and fraudulent; meanly ſubmiſſive to their ſuperiors, arrogant towards their equals, and tyrannical to their inferiors. The national character of the Poles has therefore with juſtice been cenſured by travellers: there are, however, many exceptions.

The Courlanders are hardy, frank, and independent; but the loweſt order is equally ignorant and ſervile with the Poliſh peaſant.

ARMS.

The arms of Poland are gules. An eagle, argent, for Poland; and gules. A horſeman, argent, for Lithuania.

The arms of Courland are as follows: Quarterly, in the firſt and fourth quarter, argent, a lion gules, crowned or; for Courland: in the ſecond and third quarter azure, an elk crowned; for Samogitia: and in a ſhield ſurtout, the family atchievement of the reigning houſe. The whole ſurmounted with a prince's coronet, and ſurrounded with an ermine cloak. Supporters, two lions, crowned or.

Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.

1. The order of the white eagle. The badge is a croſs enamelled red, with white borders, with flames iſſuing from the corners. In the front is the Poliſh white eagle, having a white croſs upon his breaſt, and the electoral ſwords. On the reverſe, the letters A.R. with the motto *Pro fide, rege, & lege*, are engraven. It is worn pendent to a blue ribbon. This order was inſtituted by Wladislaus IV. in the year 1673.

2. The order of St. Henry was inſtituted in 1736, and

3. The order of St. Staniſlaus, in 1765.

TABLE XI.

PORTUGAL.

XI. POR-

NAME, Latitude, and Longitude.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	On a Square Mile.	Supposing upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile.
PORTUGAL, called by the ancient Romans LUSITANIA, is supposed to have received its present appellation from Portus Galliæ (the harbour where the ancient Gauls landed) or from Portucalia (which was the name given to Tralos Montes, and Entre Douro and Minho, when they were conquered by Alphonso I. 740) or from Porto di Kale (the modern Port a Port.) It lies between 37° and 42° N. latitude, and between 5° 40′ and 9° 40′ W. longitude from London.	On the south and west it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north and east by Spain, from which it is separated by mountains, which may be considered as branches of the Pyrenees.	27,280 square Miles	— 1,838,879 —	— 67 —	— 5.456,000
		Entre Minho e Duro - - 1,840	— 430,300 —	— 233 —	— 368,000
		Tra los Montes - - - - 2,190	— 180,800 —	— 82 —	— 438,000
		Beira - - - - - - - 7,200	— 550,856 —	— 76 —	— 1,440,000
		Estremadura - - - - - 5,440	— 350,000 —	— 64 —	— 1,088,000
		Alentejo - - - - - - 8,800	— 265,223 —	— 30 —	— 1,760,000
		Algarve - - - - - - 1,600	— 63,700 —	— 39 —	— 320,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Expences.	HISTORICAL DATES.	Form of Government, and reigning Sovereign.	Succession.	Established Religion.
LAND FORCES. 36,040 men (but the number is seldom complete) of which 32,000 are infantry, 4,000 cavalry. NAVAL FORCE. 18 ships carrying from 40 to 80 guns. 10 frigates - 38 to 40. above 12,000 seamen.	£. 2,150,000 sterl. £. From Portugal 1,225,000 From Brasil - 262,500 1-5th of which is in gold. From the trade in diamonds 175,000 From other taxes 525,000 From the Islands and its East and West India possessions 700,000 From indulgences, &c. paid to the crown by the Pope - - 175,000 PORTUGAL owes a debt of 3½ million sterl. and is very seldom in a situation to pay off any part of it.	Phenicians, Carthaginians, Lusitanians, and Romans, till 500. West Goths, from 500 to 700. Moors, from 700 to 745. West Goths, from 745 to 1095. Burgundians, from 1095 to 1383. The line of John the Unmarried, from 1383 till 1580. (His son Alphonso was the ancestor of the house of Braganza.) During the reign of Emanuel the Great, Vasco de Gama discovers the way to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, 1498. Pedro Alvares de Cabral discovers Brazil, 1500. Spanish kings from 1580 to 1640. John IV. duke of Braganza delivers Portugal from the dominion of Spain. The following are the sovereigns of the house of Braganza till the present time: John IV. from 1640 to 1656. Alphonso VI. from 1656. He is dethroned 1667, and dies in exile at Cintra 1683. Peter II. from 1683 till 1706. John V. from 1706 till 1750. Joseph I. from 1750 till 1777. Lisbon is destroyed by an earthquake, 1st Nov. 1755. Conspiracy against the king's life, 1758. Mary I. Joseph's eldest daughter, since 1777. Pombal dies in 1782, in his 82d year.	The form of government is despotic. Reigning sovereign is Mary I. born 17 Dec. 1734, succeeded to the crown 24 Feb. 1777, married, 6 June 1760, her uncle Peter III. who died 25 May 1786. Issue by this marriage: 1. The Prince of Brasil who died in 1788. 2. Don Juan, married to the Infanta of Spain in 1785. 3. Maria Anna, married in 1785 to the Spanish Infant George Anthony.	The king's children are called Infants and Infantas. The hereditary prince is styled Prince of Brazil, and is of age at 14. Females may likewise succeed to the throne in failure of nearer male heirs: as was the case with the present queen. The hereditary prince was John Frederic Xavier, born 21 Aug. 1761, and married 21 April 1777 to his mother's sister M. F. Benedictina, born 24 July 1746; but he dying without issue, 11 Sept. 1788, he was succeeded as prince of Brasil by his brother John M. Joseph, born 13 May 1767, married 9 June 1785 to the Spanish infanta Charlotte Joachime, born 25 April 1775.	The Roman Catholic religion resumed its ancient rights, after Joseph I. and the Marquis of Pombal had contracted it within proper limits. In Portugal there are: 3 archbishops, 13 bishops, 3 tribunals of inquisition, 900 abbies and convents, 3,343 parishes, above 200,000 ecclesiastics; and great numbers of secret Jews. The Protestants perform divine service in the house of the Dutch ambassador.

PORTUGAL.

Remarkable WATERS and MOUNTAINS.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTIONS.
The Atlantic Ocean; the Minho, the Duro, the Tago, and the Guadiana. The Mountains which ſeparate it towards the eaſt from Spain, the lofty Eſtrellha in the province of Beira; Cape St. Vincent under 37° 2′ N. lat. and 8° 32′ W. longitude from London.	Notwithſtanding Portugal is one of the ſmalleſt countries in Europe, yet its climate is very unequal. In the northern part it is cold, in the weſtern temperate, and in the ſouthern hot; in general, it is rendered very pleaſant by the cooling eaſt and weſt winds. It is likewiſe a very fertile country, and it only requires cultivating with greater induſtry to ſhew in its full extent, the natural excellence of the ſoil.	Wine (of which the vicinity of Oporto is ſaid to yield annually 80,000 pipes; 20,000 of them are yearly exported. The quantity exported annually from the whole kingdom is computed at 780,000 barrels.) Fine fruits, ſome corn, currants, ſtrawberries, cork, &c. Oxen, pigs, ſheep, mules, ſilk worms, bees, fiſh, &c. Gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, tin, ſalt (of which 3 millions of tons are annually exported) marble, mineral water, as that of Caldos in Eſtremadura, &c. Portugal receives from its foreign poſſeſſions: gold, precious ſtones, ivory, rice, ſugar, tobacco, indigo, brazil wood, &c.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.
Excepting the enlightened part of the nation, ſloth and ignorance ſeem at preſent to be the characteriſtics of moſt of the Portugueſe. This is owing to the extraordinary influence of the clergy, and the exceſſive inattention of government, which is ſaid to be frequently unacquainted with the real ſtate of the naval and military departments.	The arms of Portugal are, argent, five eſcutcheons, azure, each charged with 3 beſants. The ſhield bordered, gules, charged with ſeven towers, with gates, azure, for Algarve. The ſupporters are two winged dragons, and the creſt a dragon.	1. The Order of Avis. It conſiſts of a croſs, fleurs de lis, vert and azure, two birds ſable. 2. The order of St. John and St. Thomas: is a red croſs with the two ſaints in the middle of it. 3. The order of Chriſt. 4. The order of James.

Diviſion of the COUNTRY.	Chief TOWNS.	Latitude and Longitude.	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
A. In EUROPE.				
(a) The Kingdom of PORTUGAL.				
1. ENTRE MINHO E DURO.	(1) Braga	— —	— —	12,000
	Oporto	42 N. lat. 8. 40 W. long.	— —	30,000
	Guimaraens	— —	— —	5,000
	Vianna	— —	— —	7,000
2. TRA LOS MONTES.	(2) Miranda	— —	— —	700
	Braganza	— —	— —	2,700
	Villa-real			
(3) BEIRA.	(3) Coimbras	— —	— —	12,000
	Aveiro	— —	— —	4,400
	Lamego	— —	— —	4,000
	Caſtello branco	— —	— —	3,700
(4) ESTREMADURA.	(4) Liſbon	38.42.20.N.lat. 9.9.15W.long.		
	St. Ubes	— —	— —	10,500
	Thomar			
	Leiria	— —	— —	3,500
	Belem			
(5) ALENTEJO.	(5) Evora	— —	— —	12,000
	Ourique	— —	— —	2,000
	La Lippe			
	Portalegre	— —	— —	5,600
	Eſtremoz	— —	— —	6,500
	Olivenza	— —	— —	4,500
	Beja	— —	— —	5,000
(b) The kingdom of ALGARVE.	(b) Lagos	— —	— —	2,800
	Tavira	— —	— —	4,700
	Faro	— —	— —	7,600
B. In ASIA, on the coaſt of MALABAR.	B. Goa	15. 31 N. lat. 73. 45 E. long.	— —	5,000
C. In AFRICA,				
(1) Several of the CANARY ISLANDS containing 66,200 inhabitants.	(1) Porto Santo, with the town of the ſame name	33 N. lat. 16. 40W.long.	— —	600
	Madeira, with the town of Funchal	32.38.30N.lat. 16. 56W.long.		
(2) The ISLANDS round CAPE VERD. They are 10 in number, pretty fruitful, but unhealthy.				
(3) MOSAMBIQUE. Moſt of the eaſtern part of this country is ſubject to the Portugueſe.	(3) Moſambique	12. 6 S. lat. 44. 24 E. long.	— —	above 4,000
(4) The ISLANDS in the INDIAN OCEAN, with 4,000 inhabitants.	(4) Aſcenſion	7. 57 S. lat. 13. 59W.long.		
(5) The AZORES, with 100,000 inhabitants.	(5) Iſland of St. Michael	— —	— —	75,000
	Flores	39. 34 N. lat. 31.6.30W.lon.		
	Fayal.			
	Tercera with the town of Angra	38.39. 7N. lat. 27.12.45W.lg.		
	Iſland of Pico, &c.			
D. In AMERICA.				
(1) BRAZIL, containing 1 million inhabitants	(1) Rio Janeiro	22. 54 S. lat.	— —	50,000
(2) Part of PARAGUAY.	(2) The Iſland of St. Gabriel, in the Rio de la Plata.			

TABLE XII.

THE

KING OF PRUSSIA'S DOMINIONS.

XII. THE KING OF

NAME; Latitude and Longitude, East from London.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	On a Square Mile.	Allowing, upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile.
PRUSSIA, which has had its present name since 997 (when it was conquered by Adelbert) lies between 52° 30′ and 56° N. latitude, and between 15° 50′ and 24° E. longitude.	PRUSSIA is bounded, on the north, by the Baltic sea; on the east and south, by Poland; on the west by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the Baltic sea.	Total - - - - 56,414.	5,621,500	99	11,282,800
The Margravate of BRANDENBURG lies between 52° 5′ and 53° 40′ N. lat. and 13° 20′ and 19° 20′ E. longitude.	POMERANIA is surrounded by the Baltic sea, Prussia, the Margravate of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Swedish Pomerania.	Of the above,			
POMERANIA (thus named from the Sclavonian word Pommarski, situated near the sea) lies between 53° and 54° 30′ N. latitude, and between 12° 20′ and 17° 20′ E. long.	BRANDENBURG, MAGDEBURG, and HALBERSTADT, lie in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony.	East Prussia contains - - - - 12,048	940,000	78	2,409,600
SILESIA lies between 49° 10′ and 52° 12′ N. lat. and 14° 20′ and 18° 20′ E. long.	SILESIA is bounded, on the east, by Poland; on the south, by Austrian Silesia; on the west, by Moravia, Bohemia, and Lusatia; and on the north, by Brandenburg.	West Prussia - - - - - - 7,376	400,000	54	1,475,200
The Dutchy of MAGDEBURG lies between 52° and 53° N. lat. and between 10° 20′ and 11° 20′ E. long.	The WESTPHALIAN Dominions lie partly along the German ocean, partly near the United Provinces, and partly in Germany.	Netz district - - - - - - 2,720	160,000	58	544,000
The WESTPHALIAN Dominions lie scattered between 51° and 54° 10′ N. lat. and between 3° 20′ and 6° 0′ E. long.	The Principality of NEUFCHATEL is situated on the frontiers of Switzerland and France.	Pomerania - - - - - - 6,976	465,000	66	1,395,200
The Principality of NEUFCHATEL lies in 47° N. lat. and 6° 20′ E. long.		Silesia - - - - - - - 9,840	1,518,720	154	1,968,000
		Glatz - - - - - - - 400	63,280	158	80,000
		Middle Mark - - - - - - 4,000	520,000	130	800,000
		Ucker Mark - - - - - - 1,088	95,000	87	217,600
		Old Mark - - - - - - 1,040	105,000	100	208,000
		Priegnitz - - - - - - 576	75,000	76	195,200
		New Mark - - - - - - 3,520	262,000	74	704,000
		Magdeburg - - - - - - 1,344	206,000	153	268,800
		Circle of Saale - - - - - 192	48,000	250	38,400
		Mansfeld - - - - - - - 128	26,000	203	25,600
		Halberstadt and Hohenstein - - 672	132,000	196	134,400
		Minden and Ravensberg - - - 816	130,000	159	163,200
		Tecklenburg and Lingen - - - 208	45,000	211	41,600
		East Friesland - - - - - 864	103,000	119	172,800
		Cleve - - - - - - - - 640	95,000	145	128,000
		The county of Mark - - - - 896	125,000	139	179,200
		Muers - - - - - - - - 96	17,000	177	19,200
		Geldres - - - - - - - 384	50,000	130	76,800
		Neufchatel - - - - - - 240	40,500	168	48,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Expences.	HISTORICAL DATES.	Form of Government, and Present Sovereign.	Succession.	Established Religion.
224,451 men; besides the supernumeraries.	£. 3,880,000 sterling	Thassilo, count of Hohenzollern, and ancestor of the house of Brandenburg, lived in 800. Conrad I. becomes burgrave of Nurenberg, 1100.	It is an absolute monarchy. The present sovereign is Frederic III. born 3 Aug. 1770, and succeeded his father Nov. 16, 1797.	The succession is hereditary in the eldest son, in regular descent. The heir apparent is styled Prince of Prussia, and is of age at 18.	The royal family is of the Calvinist religion. Most of the subjects are Protestants; but all other persuasions are tolerated and protected in the Prussian dominions as long as they act in conformity to the laws of the realm. Upon the whole, the spirit of true toleration is no where more general than in the Prussian dominions.
Infantry - - 181,950 men;	To the above sum Prussia contributes £.8:16,666	Frederic VI. is invested with the sovereignty of the electorate of Brandenburg, by the name of Frederic I. 1417. (Swabian and Sclavonian nations inhabit the margravate till 800. Carolingians and Saxons till 946. Origin of Margraves in the Old Mark, 946. Albert I. the Bear of the house of Ascania, assumes the title of Margrave of Brandenburg, 1144. The house of Ascania becomes extinct; the dominions of Brandenburg are divided amongst various sovereigns, 1320. The emperor Sigismund sells the Margravate to Frederic, burgrave of Nurenberg, 1415.) Frederic II. purchases the New Mark of the Teutonic Order for 100,000 golden gulden. Albert Achilles unites the electorate of Brandenburg and the Franconian dominions (which had been separated by Frederic I.) in 1470, but again divides them in 1473. Joachim II. embraces the Lutheran religion, 1539. John Sigismund obtains possession of Cleves, and becomes duke of Prussia, 1618. Conrad, duke of Masovia, calls in the assistance of the Teutonic knights against the incursions of the Prussians. The Teutonic Order subdues all Prussia, and is governed by grand masters, 1283. It loses West Prussia, and is obliged to acknowledge East Prussia a fief of Poland, 1466. The order is abolished in Prussia, and Albert of Brandenburg is invested for himself and descendants with the sovereignty of Prussia, with the title of a dutchy, as a fief of Poland, 1525. Duke Albert embraces the Lutheran religion, 1527: founds the university of Koenigsberg, 1544; and dies in 1568. Albert Frederic the Silly dies 1618. C. Fr. William makes Prussia independent, 1656: concludes the peace of Oliva 1660: crosses the Haffs with 9,000 men, in January 1679: obtains possession of Magdeburg in 1680; and receives the French refugees, 1686. C. Frederic III. becomes the first king of Prussia, 18 Jan. 1701. King Frederic William I. becomes master of the greatest part of Pomerania, 1720; and gives a reception to 30,000 Salzburgers, 1732. Frederic II. born 24 Jan. 1712; becomes king, 1740: after a war of two years, obtains possession of Silesia and Glatz, by the peace of Breslau, 28 July 1742: supports the emperor Charles VII. of Bavaria, till 45: acquires the principality of East Friesland, 1743. The seven years war with Austria, Russia, France, Sweden, Saxony, &c. begun in 1756, is terminated gloriously by the peace of Hubertsburg, 15 Feb. 1763: makes himself master of West Prussia, and establishes a new trading company, 1772: takes up arms in favour of the elector palatine of Bavaria, 1778: and dies, universally lamented, at three o'clock in the morning of 17 Aug. 1786: after having first commissioned his high chancellor, Von Carmer, with the drawing up of a new code of laws.			
Infantry is under 9 inspections:	Prussia - - - - 937,500				
Cavalry - - 42,501.	Pomerania - - - - 350,000				
Of the above there are stationed,	Brandenburg - - 1,050,000				
In Brandenburgh - 50,675	Magdeburg and Halberstadt - 241,666				
In Prussia - - - - 46,176	Westphalia - - - 483,332				
In Pomerania - - - 21,100	They arise from the contributions, taxes, excise, the domains, the salt works, the posts, the tolls, the duty on plate, stamps, cards, &c.				
In Magdeburg - - 20,702	The state has no debts, and its exchequer is very rich, owing to the œconomical regulations of Frederic II. notwithstanding which, during the last years of his reign, he expended annually, in the improvement of his dominions, £. 525,000 sterling; and between the years 1763 and 1784, £. 3,500,000.				
In Westphalia - - - 13,990					
In Silesia - - - - - 54,028					
The whole army is at present under the council for the war department. The expences attending it are computed to exceed £.2,275,000 sterling; and the troops are allowed to be the best disciplined of any in Europe.					

PRUSSIA's DOMINIONS.

Remarkable WATERS and MOUNTAINS.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTIONS.
In PRUSSIA: the Baltic sea; the Vistula, the Memel, the Pregel, the Aller, the Frische, and Curische Haff; the lakes of Spirding, Mauer, Drausen, and Elbing; & the Bromberg canal. In POMERANIA: the Baltic sea; the Oder, the Peene, the Gollenberg, &c. In SILESIA: the Elbe, the Vistula, the Oder; the Giant mountains, &c. In BRANDENBURG: the Prenzlover; the lakes of Brandenburg & Ruppin; the Elbe, the Havel, the Oder, the Spree, &c. In MAGDEBURG and HALBERSTADT: the Elbe, the Saale, the Harz, and Peter's mountain. In WESTPHALIA: the German ocean, the Lippe, the Weser, the Sparenberg, &c. In NEUFCHATEL: the lake of Neufchatel, &c.	The climate of Prussia is more damp and raw, and the cold more lasting, than in Germany; but nevertheless the natives enjoy a good state of health, and attain a great age. Pomerania has nearly the same climate as Prussia, but the air is not quite so thick. The climate of Silesia would be very mild, were it not altered by the many lofty mountains. In Magdeburg, &c. the level situation of the country is very conducive to the temperature and equality of the climate. The Westphalian dominions, particularly East Friesland, have a damp, but not unhealthy climate.	PRUSSIA. Corn, manna, pease, fruits, flax, hemp, hops, turf, timber, tobacco, &c. Oxen, horses, sheep, game, furs, fowl, bees, fish, &c. Clay for porcelain, amber (which produces to the king an annual revenue of above £. 5,000 sterling) mill stones, &c. POMERANIA yields: corn, pigs, geese, &c. BRANDENBURG: fruits, tobacco, cattle, &c. SILESIA produces: corn, flax, hemp, honey, tobacco, timber, &c. Oxen, sheep, game, furs, bees, fowl, silk, &c. Precious and common metals, porcelain clay, common and precious stones, mineral water, &c. MAGDEBURG and HALBERSTADT abound in corn, cattle, salt, &c. The WESTPHALIAN dominions yield corn, flax, turf, coal, cattle, horses, sheep, &c. &c.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.
No general character can be given of so many various nations. The Prussians are upright and brave, and know how to take advantage of the times. The inhabitants of the Margravate are courageous, pliable, and industrious in the sciences. The Pomeranians are easy, unaffected, and fond of home. The Silesians are busy and industrious. The inhabitants of Magdeburg are brave and laborious. And the Westphalians still retain, in a great measure, the ancient German simplicity.	The grand arms of the house of Brandenburg are composed of the inferior ones of the various countries belonging to the Prussian dominions. The royal arms of Prussia are: argent, an eagle displayed sable, crowned or; upon the breast of which is the name of the sovereign, in gold letters.	The order of the Black Eagle was instituted by Frederic I. in 1701. It consists in an eight-cornered, golden, blue enamelled cross, in the middle of which is the name of the sovereign, and on the edges are four black spread eagles. It is worn suspended from a broad orange-coloured ribbon, which passes from the left to the right. The knights wear on the left side of their coats a silver star, in the middle of which is a black eagle, with the motto, "Suum cuique." The order, Pour le Merite, instituted in 1740 by Frederic II. It consists in a cross, upon a golden eight-pointed star, enamelled with blue, and is worn suspended from a black ribbon, edged with silver, round the neck. The orders of St. Stephen and St. John were instituted by Frederic II.; the former in 1754, the latter in 1756.

Division of the Country.	Chief Towns.	Latitude and Longitude.	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants.
A. The Kingdom of PRUSSIA.		Lat. Long.		
(a) EAST PRUSSIA.	1. Koenigsberg	54 43 N. 20. 37. 30 E.	4,473	49,331
1. Samland.	Fischhausen		128	1,110
	Pillau		126	1,320
	Welau		274	2,627
	Labiau		168	2,119
2. Oberland.	2. Holland		371	2,900
	Soldau		264	2,000
	Muehlhausen		- -	1,400
	Neidenburg		321	1,700
	Ortelsburg		131	1,000
3. Natangen.	3. Heiligenbeil		335	1,800
	Schippenbeil		- -	1,900
	Gerdauen		196	1,600
	Angerburg		- -	2,213
	Bartenstein		307	2,780
	Rastenburg		342	2,150
	Lyck		- -	2,000
	Johannisburg		- -	1,141
4. Prussian Lithuania.	4. Memel	48 N. 24. 23 E.	500	5,705
	Tilsit		587	8,060
	Insterburg		- -	4,528
	Gumbinnen		- -	4,798
5. The lordships of Tauroggen and Serrey, in the grand dutchy of Lithuania			299	1,200
(b) WEST PRUSSIA.	1. Heilsberg		400	3,200
1. The bishopric of Ermeland.	Braunsberg		610	4,370
	Wormdit		348	2,000
	Bischofstein		370	2,141
2. The district of Marienburg.	2. Marienburg		- -	5,400
	Elbing		1,800	14,400
3. The district of Culm.	3. Culm		- -	3,050
	Graudenz		- -	5,200
4. Pomerelia.	4. Sturgard. Oliva.			
5. The Netz district.	5. Bromberg		- -	2,600
	Schneidermuehl		- -	1,600
B. The Dutchy of POMERANIA.				
(a) HITHER POMERANIA.	(a) Stettin	53. 32 N. 14. 55 E.	1,608	16,000
	Anclam		562	3,180
	Wollin		236	1,985
	Usedom		- -	1,700
(b) FARTHER POMERANIA.	(b) Stargard		1,033	5,910
	Colberg		809	4,090
C. The Margravate of BRANDENBURG.				
(a) The ELECTORAL MARK.	1. Berlin	52 31. 30 N. 13. 22. 30 E.	6,500	145,136
1. The Middle Mark.	Brandenburg		1,455	11,000
	Potsdam	52. 28 N. 13. 12 E.	2,000	28,500
	Spandau		525	6,000
	Frankfurt on the Oder	52. 22 N. 14. 34 E.	1,320	12,000
2. The Old Mark.	2. Stendall		1,015	5,000
	Salzwedel		912	4,350
3. The Ucker Mark.	3. Prentzlow		885	6,300
	Schwedt		580	2,900
4. The Priegnitz.	4 Perleberg		380	2,350
	Wittstock		550	3,050
(b) The NEW MARK.	(b) Cuestrin	52. 35 N.	440	4,400
	Landsberg		600	6,000
	Cotbus		- -	5,000
D. The Dutchy of SILESIA.	(a) Breslaw	51. 6. 30 N. 17. 5 E.	3,050	51,000
(a) LOWER SILESIA; it is divided into 13 principalities.	Brieg		558	5,000
	Schweidnitz		648	6,250
	Hirschberg		885	6,050
	Liegnitz	51. 13 N.	750	4,810
	Glogau		675	6,650
	Neisse		530	4,550
	Oels		434	3,175
	Sagan		500	3,530
(b) UPPER SILESIA; part of which belongs to Austria.	(b) Oppeln		323	2,780
	Ratibor		405	2,860
	(Kosel) Beuthen		355	2,160
(c) The county of GLATZ.	(c) Glatz		680	4,250
	Habelschwerdt		325	2,350

(Continued.)

Division of the Country.	Chief Towns.	Latitude and Longitude.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
E. The Dutchy of MAGDEBURG.		Lat. Long.		
1. The dutchy of Magdeburg.	1. Magdeburg.	52. 10 N. 11. 47 E.	3,515	36,000
	Burg		1,075	5,050
	Schoenebeck		465	4,300
2. The circle of Saale.	2. Halle on the Saale	51. 31. N. 12. 12 E.	2,214	21,000
	Wettin		266	2,250
3. The county of Mansfield.	3. Mansfield		202	1,080
F. The Principality of HALBERSTADT.				
1. The principality of Halberstadt.	1. Halberstadt	51. 57 N. 11. 3. E.	1,802	11,500
	Aschersleben		1,085	6,500
2. The county of Hohenstein.	2. Elrich		438	2,150
3. The abbey of Quedlinburg.	3. Quedlinburg	51. 50 N. 10. 48 E.	1,561	11,500
G. The WESTPHALIAN Dominions.				
1. The principality of Minden and county of Ravensberg	1. Minden		1,050	5,178
	Bielefeld		707	2,900
	Herford		787	2,667

Division of the Country.	Chief Towns.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
WESTPHALIAN Dominions—continued.			
2. The counties of Tecklenburg and Lingen	2. Tecklenburg	145	750
	Lingen	295	1,800
3. The principality of East Friesland.	3. Emden	2,250	7,900
	Aurich	250	2,000
4. The dutchy of Cleve.	4. Cleve	910	5,300
	Wesel	1,150	4,600
	Emmerich	1,060	3,700
5. The county of Mark.	5. Soest	1,204	5,020
	Lippstadt	511	2,695
	Iserlohe	737	5,000
6. The principality of Moers.	6. Moers	155	1,500
	Crevelt	795	5,800
7. The dutchy of Geldres.	7. Geldres	326	2,033
H. The principality of NEUFCHATEL.	H. Neufchatel	- -	6,000

TABLE XIII.

THE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

XIII. THE RUSSIAN

NAME and SITUATION.

The name of RUSSIA (the Ruſſi were a tribe of the Slavonian nation) ſeems to date itſelf as far back as the fifth century, though we find no earlier mention made of it than in the records of the ninth, when the Ruſſi and Warrœgi united, under Ruric, into one people.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA extends from 44. 40 to 78 N. lat.; 12. 12 to 77. 20 E. long.

ASIATIC RUSSIA extends from 44 to 78 N. lat.; 42. 20 E. to 15. 74 W. long.

The kingdom of TAURIA is ſituated between 44 and 45 N. lat.; 34. 20 and 37. 20 W. long.

BOUNDARIES.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA is bounded on the eaſt by Aſtrachan, Caſan, and Siberia; on the north by the Arctic Sea; on the weſt by Sweden, the Baltic Sea, and Poland; and on the ſouth by Turkey in Europe, the Black Sea, and Turkey in Aſia.

ASIATIC RUSSIA is bounded on the north by the Arctic Sea; on the weſt by Europe; on the ſouth by Perſia, Free Tartary, and China; and on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America.

EXTENT in Square Miles.

The whole Ruſſian empire contains	4,864,000 ſquare miles
Ruſſia in Europe has	1,194,978
Of theſe belong to—	
Livonia	16,000
Eſthonia	6,400
Wiborg	
Little Ruſſia	
Ruſſian Lithunia	35,392
The government of Tauria	5,600
The government of Tula	
The government of Koſtroma	
The government of Wologda	
The remaining part of European Ruſſia	
Ruſſia in Aſia	3,669,024
Of theſe belong to	
The government of Tobolſk	1,120,000
&c.	

POPULATION.

Total Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.	On an average of 200 to each Square Mile, there would be
25,000,000	5	972,800,000
20,882,986	17	238,995,600
525,310	32	3,200,000
200,000	31	1,280,000
117,999		
1,000,000		
1,800,000	50	7,078,400
200,000	35	1,120,000
354,300		
354,000		
313,500		
16,017,878		
4,117,014	1 1/8	733,804,800
510,000	1/2	224,000,000
&c.	&c.	

The magnitude of this empire, which has ſo rapidly increaſed to ſuch a gigantic ſize, we may form a better conception of when we conſider that one may travel within it nearly 9,000 ſtatute miles in a ſtraight line.

MILITARY and MARINE FORCE.

Land forces	532,000 men, viz.
Imperial guards	16,000
Infantry	150,000
Cavalry	66,000
Artillery	10,000
Garriſons	90,000
Irregular troops	200,000

But this extenſive empire requires ſo large a number of ſoldiers to be ſtationed within it, for its own defence, that ſeldom more than 150,000 can take the field at once. Their maintenance is believed to amount to upwards of £. 1,225,000.

The navy, which is augmented from year to year, amounts at preſent to more than 120 ſhips of war, viz.

Ships of the line	60
Frigates	60

And a very large number of galleys.

For manning theſe veſſels upwards of 40,000 ſeamen are required.

REVENUE and EXPENCES.

Revenue £. 7,350,000.

It is raiſed from the Poll-tax, the imperial domains, the ſtamps, duties, leaſes, the ſalt-works, mines, and the mint.

The annual expences of the ſtate amount to £. 5,600,000.

The debt of the ſtate amounts to £. 8,750,000; upon the greater part of which intereſt is paid at the rate of 8 per cent. But it is more than probable, that if peace be ſpeedily reſtored, and manufactures and population improved, not only the debt will ſoon be cleared off, but alſo a conſiderable augmentation of the revenue take place.

Principal HISTORICAL DATES.

Slavonian Ruſſi to the year 861.

From the Norman hero, Ruric, (a leader of the Warrœgians) 864, to the death of Swætoſlaus 972. From Wladimir, the firſt chriſtian regent of Ruſſia, 981, to his death, 1015. By dividing the empire amongſt his twelve ſons, he laid the foundation to perpetual broils.

Mogols and Tartars conquer Ruſſia, 1236.

Ivan Baſiliewitz the Great, 1462. He frees Ruſſia from the dominion of the Tartars, and founds the modern Empire of Ruſſia, 1477.

Caſan and Aſtrachan become Ruſſian provinces, 1554.

Feodor II. murdered, 1605.

Michael Romanow, ſon of a Metropolitan, becomes Czar, and founder of the houſe of Romanow, 1613. Alexei, the legiſlator of his empire, conquers the Ukraine, 1635. Peter the Great reigns alone from 1689; takes poſſeſſion of Siberia, and travels through various countries of Europe in queſt of information, being in his twenty-fifth year, 1697; loſes the battle of Narva, 1700; makes important conqueſts, 1701; founds Peterſburgh, 1705; defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, 1709. Catharine ſaves Ruſſia in the affair of the Pruth, 1711. Peter forces Sweden into the peace of Nyſtadt, 1718; beheads his ſon Alexei Petrowitz, July 7, 1718; conquers ſome provinces of Perſia, ſituated on the Caſpian Sea, 1723; inſtitutes the academy of ſciences at Peterſburg, 1724; dies 1725. Catharine I. from 1725 to 1727. Peter II. from 1727 to 1730. Anna, ducheſs of Courland, from 1730 to 1740.

Iwan III. of the houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, to 1741. He is murdered at Schluſſelburg, 1764. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, from 1741 to 1762. Peter III. reigns from Jan. 5, 1762; is depoſed July 9, and dies July 17, 1762. Catharine II. reigns ſince 1762; aſſiſts Staniſlaus in obtaining the crown of Poland; pays attention to the education of her ſubjects; quells the inſurrection of Metrowitz, raiſed in behalf of Iwan, 1764; orders a new code of laws to be drawn up, 1767; conquers the Crimea, 1771. Alexei Orlow deſtroys the Turkiſh fleet, 1770. Catharine takes poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of Poland, 1772; advantageous peace of Kainardge, 1774; ſhe quells the rebellion of Purgaſchew, 1775; armed neutrality at Sea, 1780; takes poſſeſſion of the Crimea, without loſs of a ſingle life, 1784; war declared by the Turks; ſhe is aſſiſted by the German Emperor, 1787; attacked by Sweden, and aided by Denmark, 1788; grand naval engagement between the Ruſſians and Swedes, July 17, 1788; peace with the Turks, 1792; Catherine II. dies Nov. 9, 1796, and is ſucceeded by her ſon Paul I. who declares war againſt France.

Form of Government, and Preſent Regent.

The Ruſſia government is an abſolute and deſpotic monarchy.

The late empreſs was Catharine II. formerly Sophia-Auguſta-Frederica, princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, born May 2, 1729; married in the year 1745 to the great duke, Peter, of Holſtein-Gottorp, a nephew of the empreſs Elizabeth, began her reign July 9, 1762, and died on Nov. 2, 1796. Her ſon by Peter III. is the preſent emperor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1. 1754; he has been twice married, and by his preſent conſort, who was princeſs of Wirtemberg, has iſſue two ſons and four daughters.

SUCCESSOR.

The ſucceſſion is hereditary, as well in the female as in the male line. According to a law of Peter the firſt, made 1722, the regent in poſſeſſion ſhall be authorized to appoint whomſoever he may think fit, as his ſucceſſor, but Peter II. aboliſhed this law; and Catherine I. ordained, "That the ſucceſſion ſhall remain attached to the houſe of Romanzow; and that no perſon previouſly in poſſeſſion of a crown, or not a member of the Greek church, ſhall be capable to aſcend the Ruſſian throne." The ſucceſſor bears the title of Great Duke. The preſent Great Duke, Alexander Paulowitz, was born Dec. 23, 1777, and married to the princeſs Louiſa, of Baden, May 21, 1793.

RELIGION.

The eſtabliſhed religion is the Greek Catholic Church; but other churches and ſects enjoy the free exerciſe of their reſpective forms of worſhip, provided they be not glaringly obnoxious to the ſtate. The emperor himſelf is the head of the Great Church, and immediately ſubordinate to him is the moſt holy ſynod, as it is termed. The clergy conſiſts of archbiſhops, biſhops, &c.

There are about 18,319 churches 553 convents, and above 146,000 eccleſiaſtics, in the empire. Since the year 1762, the whole clergy have had regular ſtipends ſettled upon them.

EMPIRE.

SEAS, RIVERS, LAKES, and MOUNTAINS.

The Arctic Sea, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caſpian Sea, the North Pacific Ocean; the lakes of Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Ilmen, and Baikal. The rivers Don and Dneiper, which fall into the Black Sea; the Duna, which falls into the Baltic; the Dwina, which diſcharges itſelf into the White Sea; the Wolga, which, after a courſe of more than 2,000 miles, diſcharges itſelf into the Caſpian Sea, and the Newa, which falls into the Gulph of Finland.

The Wergoturian mountains, the mountains of Caucaſus, an immenſe chain, the different parts of which are called by different appellations, as Taurus, Caucaſus, &c.; the Ural mountains. In Kamſchatka are ſeveral volcanos, which ſtill, from time to time, throw out ſmoke and aſhes.

CLIMATE and SOIL.

In this enormous empire, which occupies 34 degrees of latitude, and 180 of longitude, the climate and ſoil muſt neceſſarily be very various, according to the different ſituation of the different countries. In the ſouthern parts the climate is hot; in the middle parts it is temperate; in the northern and eaſtern parts it is cold; though under the ſame degrees of latitude, the cold is much more intenſe in the eaſtern than in the weſtern regions. In the ſouthern countries, the grape, and other generous fruits, come to perfection; whilſt in the northern, ſcarcely the moſt common culinary herbs and berries can thrive. In the former, camels, &c. are found; in the latter, rein-deer, bears, &c. Notwithſtanding all this diverſity of climate, the Ruſſians are, in general, a hardy and long-lived race.

PRODUCTIONS.

Grain (of which Ruſſia exports to the annual amount of £. 175,000); hemp, flax, (of theſe two productions, and goods manufactured from them, Ruſſia exports to foreign countries annually to the amount of £. 1,575,000, though of others, ſuch as paper, &c. with which its own manufactories do not ſupply it in ſufficient quantity, it imports again to the amount of £. 2,500); tobacco (of which 42,449 cwt. are annually exported), hops (imported to the annual amount of £. 21,874), pot aſhes, timber (exported to the annual amount of £. 175,000); black cattle, ſheep, horſes, ſwine, (all of which it exports in large numbers), camels, game, furs, (in the year 1781, 475,111 furs of all kinds were ſhipped off at Peterſburgh) rein deer, fiſh, (in 1781, 428,521 lbs. of caviar, and 144,160lbs. of iſinglaſs were ſhipped off from Peterſburgh) honey (an additional quantity is imported), wax (exported to the amount of £. 157,500); copper, iron, marble, pearls, ſalt, &c. (of iron and copper a quantity is annually imported, as well as of ſalt).

CHARACTER.

The empire of Ruſſia is much too extenſive to admit of any delineation of character that ſhall be applicable to the whole nation, for how great is not the difference between the filthy Samojede and the cleanly Livonian; between the deformed Calmuck and the ſtraight-limbed, robuſt Ruſſian ſoldier; between the polite citizen of Peterſburgh, aſſuming all the airs of French refinement, and the uncouth, hardy peaſant! In general, however, the Ruſſians are ſaid to be well-made, robuſt, equally capable of enduring heat and cold; ſimple in their diet, hoſpitable, cheerful, brave, and truſty; but at the ſame time, ſuperſtitious, and immoderately addicted to ſtimulating food and intoxicating liquors, &c.

ARMS.

The arms of Ruſſia are, or, an eagle, ſable, with two heads, crowned, holding in his left claws the imperial globe, and in his right the ſceptre, or. The arms of ſeven different provinces are arranged upon his breaſt and wings, as, St. George killing the dragon, argent, for Moſcow; upon the right wing the arms of Novogorod, Wolodimir, and Kiew; upon the left the arms of Siberia, Kaſan, and Aſtrachan. In the great ſeat of the empire, the arms of the remaining provinces are arranged in a circle round the eagle; and the whole is ſurmounted with the imperial crown, and the badges of the order of St. Andrew.

The emperor's title is Emperor and ſole Sovereign of all the Ruſſias, &c.

Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.

1. The order of St. Andrew. It was inſtituted in the year 1689, by Peter the Great, in honour of St. Andrew, the patron of Ruſſia. Its badge is a gold croſs enamelled blue, having on one ſide an image of St. Andrew; and on the other an eagle; ſuſpended to a blue ribbon, which is worn over the right ſhoulder.

2. The order of St. Alexander Newſky, inſtituted by Peter I. Its badge is a croſs enamelled red, with golden eagles, and a golden image of the ſaint on horſeback. It is ſuſpended to a flame coloured ribbon, worn over the left ſhoulder.

3. The order of St. George, inſtituted in the year 1770: Its badge is a ſtar of four points, containing the cypher of the ſaint's name, with the motto: "*For military ſervice and valour.*" Alſo a gold croſs, enamelled white, with an image of the ſaint on horſeback. It is ſuſpended to an orange-coloured ribbon with black ſtripes.—4. The order of St. Anne.—5. The order of St. Catherine.—6. The order of St. Wolodimir.

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Lat. and Long. Lat. D. M.	Long. D. M.	No. of Houſes.	No. of Inhabitants.
A. In EUROPE.					
1. The government of Peterſburg.	1. Peterſburg	59.56N.	30.19E	5,000	170,000
	Cronſtadt				60,000
	Narva	59.15N.			3,600
2. The government of Wiburg.	2. Wiburg				3,500
	Kexholm; Frederickſham				
3. The government of Riga.	3. Riga	56.56N.	23.58E.		27,938
	Dorpt				3,500
	Pernau				2,180
4. The gov. of Reval.	4. Reval			1,500	11,000
5. The government of Moſkow.	5. Moſcow	55.45N.	37.46E.	22,550	253,000
	Kolomna				63,000
6. The government of Wolodimir.	6. Wolodimir			225	
	Suſdal				
7. The gov. of Pereſlawl	7. Rjaſan; Michailow				
8. The government of Kaluga.	8. Kaluga				14,200
	Obolenſk				
9. The government of Tula.	9. Tula				30,000
	Koſchira				
10. The government of Jaroſlawl.	10. Jaroſlawl			6,000	20,000
	Romanow				
11. The government of Koſtroma.	11. Koſtroma				
	Galitch				
12. The government of Novogorod.	12. Novogorod				6,000
	Belofero			600	
13. The government of Tweer.	13. Tweer				10,000
	Stariza				
14. The government of Wologda.	14. Wologda			1,727	10,000
	Archangel	64.34N.	38 55 E.	1,200	8,600
15. The govern. of St. Niſhnei Novogorod	15. N. Novogorod				3,000
	Waſſil				
16. The government of Woroneſh.	16. Woroneſh				
	Bobrow				
17. The gov. of Tambow.	17. Tanbow; Shack				
18. The gov. of Kurſk.	18. Kurſk; Sudſcha				
19. The government of Orel.	19. Orel	52.56N.			
	Karatſhew				
20. The gov. Charkow.	20. Charkow; Isjam				
21. The government of Kiew.	21. Kiew	50.30.N.	31. 7E.		
	Perejaſlaw				
22. The government of Tſchernigo.	22. Tſchernigo				
	Gorodnia				
23. St. Novogorod Sewerſk.	23. Novogorod Sewerſk; Staradab				
24. The government of Smolenſk.	24. Smolenſk				4,000
	Roſlawl				
25. The gov. of Pleſkow.	25. Pleſkow; Oporſhka				
26. The gov. of Polozk.	26. Polozk; Witepſk				
27. The gov. of Mohilow.	27. Mohilow; Orſcha				
28. The government of Ekaterinoſlaw.	28. Cherſon	46. 34N.	32.30E		20,000
	Kinburn; Pultawa				
	Krementſchutk; Ekaterinoſlaw				
29. The government of Tauria.	29. Caffa			4,000	20,000
	Baghtſchiſerai			7,000	
30. The gov. of Wiatka.	30. Wiatka; Orlow				
B. In ASIA.					
1. The gov. of Caucaſia.	1. Taman; Tamrak				
2. The gov. of Caſan.	2. Caſan [Spaſk]	55.43N.	49. 8.E.		
3. The government of Permien.	3. Permien			1,200	9,000
	Ekaterinburg			450	
4. The gov. of Penſa.	4. Penſa; Saranſk				
5. The gov. of Simbirſk.	5. Simbirſk; Samara				
6. The gov. of Saratow.	6. Saratow; Petrowſk				
7. The government of Aſtrachan.	7. Aſtrachan	46.21N.	48. 2 E.	2,541	70,000
	Sarepta				300
8. The government of Orenburg.	8. Orenburg	51.46N.	55. 5 E.		
	Gurjew	47. 7N.	51.57 E.		
9. The government of Ufa.	9. Ufa			650	
	Uralſk			3,000	
10. The government of Tobolſk.	10. Tobolſk	58.12N.	68 25 E.	2,000	15,000
	Turinſk			450	2,640
	Jeneſeiſk	58 35 N.	91.49E	700	
11. The government of Irkuzk.	11. Iakuzk	62. 1N.	129.43 E.	600	
	Irkuzk			1,200	12,000
	Ochozk	59 20.N.	143.12 E.		
12. The gov. of Kolywan.	12. Tomſk	56. 29N.		2,000	8,000
13. The peninſula of Kamſchatka.				60	The whole penin. 4,000
C. The EASTERN ISLES.					
1. The Aleutes.	1. Iſl. Attak				
2. The Andrenovian Iſlands.	2. Iſl. Kanaga				200
3. The Kuriles.	3. Of theſe, 20 belong to Ruſſia.				
4. The Fox Iſlands.	4. Oonalaſhka				2.000

TABLE XIV.

SARDINIA.

XIV. TERRITORIES OF THE

NAME and SITUATION.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	POPULATION. Total Number of Inhabitants.	On each Square Mile.	Allowing upon an average 200 to each square mile.
SAVOY is situated between 45. 10. and 46. 30. N. lat. 5. 20. and 7. 50. E. long. PIEDMONT is situated between 43. 35. and 46. N. lat. 6. 40. and 9. 45. E. long. SARDINIA is situated between 38. 50. and 41. N. lat. 8. 10. and 10. 5. E. long.	SAVOY is bounded on the north and east by Switzerland and Piedmont; on the south and west by France and Piedmont. PIEDMONT is bounded on the north by Switzerland; on the west by France; on the south by Genoa and the Mediterranean; on the east by Milan and Parma. SARDINIA is entirely surrounded by the Mediterranean.	In all 20,068 square miles. Of these are contained In the Dutchy of Savoy 2,880 Piedmont, and the remaining territories on the Continent - - 10,240 The Island Sardinia - 6,928	- - 3,253,135 - - - - 379,621 - - - - 245,000 - - - - 423,514 - -	- - - 162 - - - - - - 131 - - - - - - 23 - - - - - - 61 - - -	- - 4,013,600 - - 576,000 - - 2,048,000 - - 1,385,600

Military Force.	Revenues and Expences.	Principal HISTORICAL DATES.	Form of Government, and present King.	Successor.	Religion.
Land forces 38,000 men. viz. Infantry - 14 regiments. Cavalry - 8 regiments. Light troops 2 legions. Artillery - 1 corps. Invalids - 1 corps. Militia - 12 regiments. Marines - 1 battalion. The Navy is said to consist of about 32 vessels of war in all, frigates, galleys, &c. included.	Total 1,085,000l. To this is contributed By Savoy - - £. 87,500 By Piedmont - 953,750 By Sardinia - 43,750 This revenue is raised from the tax upon land, the poll-tax, the excise, the salt duty, the stamps, the lottery, and the tobacco trade. The finances are under excellent management, and the state is quite free from debt; which could hardly be the case, if the whole expences of the king's household, of embassies, pensions, and private disbursements of the king, cost the state much above 85,750l.	SAVOY. Allroboges. Romans to the year 400. Burgundians to 534. Subject to France till 879, and to the kingdom of Arles to the year 1000. Possessed by Count Beroald, progenitor of the present reigning line, 1,016. Amadeus I. acquires some possessions in Piedmont, 1050. Amadeus III. receives from the Emperor Henry IV. the dignity of prince of the empire, 1111. Thomas I. vicar of the empire in Lombardy, 1207. Amadeus VIII. purchases Genevois, 1401; is made duke, 1416; retires to a monastery, 1434; is elected pope, 1439; resigns that dignity shortly after, and dies, as cardinal, in the monastery of Ripaille, 1451. Emanuel Phillibert reigns from 1559 to 1580, and restores the country to a flourishing condition, after it had been ravaged by the French, under Charles III. Charles Emanuel I. reigns, amidst perpetual and ruinous wars, from 1580 to 1630. Victor Amadeus acquires possession of a considerable part of the dutchy of Montferrat, 1631. Charles Emanuel II. reigns from 1638 to 1675. The House of Savoy is divided into two branches, 1656. Victor Amadeus II. reigns from 1675 to 1732; acquires possession of all Montferrat, 1708, and part of the Milanese, 1713; acquires Sardinia, with the title of king, 1718; abdicates the throne, 1730, and dies a prisoner, 1732. Charles Emanuel reigns from 1732 to 1773. Charles Victor Amadeus III. reigns since the year 1773. In SARDINIA. Carthaginians, Romans to 437. Vandals to 534. Saracens to 900. Pisans to 1300. Spanish regents to 1718, when it fell to the house of Savoy, in whose possession it still remains.	The royal authority is absolute.—The reigning monarch is VICTOR AMADEUS III. born June 26, 1726. He ascended the throne, Feb. 20, 1773; married, 1750, M. A. Ferdinanda, sister to the present king of Spain, who died, 1785. He has by her five princes and three princesses. His title is King of Sardinia, &c. Prince, and Perpetual Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire in Italy.	The succession is hereditary. The present heir apparent to the crown (who also bears the title of Prince of PIEDMONT) is Charles Emanuel Ferdinand, born 1751, married 1775, to Adelheida Clothilda, sister to the present king of France. She was born Sept. 23, 1759. They have no issue.	The Roman Catholic religion is dominant in the whole kingdom, and the clergy are numerous, though they are not equally powerful or tolerant in all the different parts of the realm. In the continental parts of his dominions, the king has almost the whole ecclesiastical power in his own hands, and the clergy are there tolerant, moderately enlightened, though not much respected by the people. They, however, still endeavour to convert the Waldenses, and have churches peculiarly appropriated to that purpose. In Sardinia, on the contrary, the clergy are independent of the temporal power, bigotted and intolerant; and the people are held in complete subjection to the papal chair.

KING OF SARDINIA.

Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains.	*Climate and Soil.*	*PRODUCTIONS.*	*DIVISIONS.*	*Chief Towns, &c.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Inhabitants*	*Why remarkable.*
In SAVOY—The Iſer; the Lake of Annecy; the Glaciers, the Montagnes Maudites, and Mount Cenis. In PIEDMONT—The Po, the Varo; Rochemelon, one of the higheſt mountains among the Alps. In the MILANESE—Lago Maggiore, and the Iſlands of Borromæus. In SARDINIA—The rivers Cedro and Titſo, and ſeveral mountains.	SAVOY. The air is ſalubrious, tho' often very keen, owing to the high mountains, which exclude the inhabitants of the valleys from the ſight of the ſun during almoſt three months in the year, and very much impede the cultivation of the otherwiſe fertile ſoil. PIEDMONT, &c. One of the moſt delightful regions of Italy. The air is every where mild, pure, and ſalubrious; and the ſoil fertile. SARDINIA. This fertile iſland, though ſituated in a very temperate latitude, is a very unhealthy place of abode, on account of its high mountains, the moraſſes with which it abounds, and its hot atmoſphere, which is generally loaded with unwholeſome exhalations.	SAVOY. But little corn; plenty of timber, and medicinal herbs; black cattle, mules, marmoſets, game, and fiſh; pit-coal, and ſome iron and copper. PIEDMONT, &c. Corn, maize, rice, olive-oil, excellent fruits, wine, muſhrooms, black cattle, (theſe produce an annual revenue of about 140,000l.) mules, ſilk-worms, (the ſilk produced by them is ſold annually to the amount of 350,000l.); game, bears, wolves; gold, ſilver, iron, copper. SARDINIA. Corn, wine, excellent fruits, olives, tobacco, cork, timber, black cattle, horſes, ſheep, (theſe amount to above 900,000 heads, and about 40,000 cwt. of ewes milk-cheeſe is annually exported) aſſes, ſwine, goats, veniſon, fiſh, coral, ſalt, ſalt-petre, marble, gold, ſilver, iron, lead, mineral waters, &c.	A. The Principality of 1. PIEDMONT		Lat. D. M. Long. D. M.		
				1. Turin	45. 4. N. 7. 40. E.	82,138	Metropolis. Reſidence. Univerſity.
				La Veneria	— —	—	Royal Palace.
				La Brunette	— —	—	Fortifications for protection of the boundaries.
				Valleys of the Waldenſes	— —	—	Remarkably fertile.
			2. The Dutchy of Aoſta	2. Aoſta	— —	—	Roman antiquities.
			3. The Lordſhip Vercelli	3. Vercelli	— —	20,000	Fortification.
			4. The County of Nizza	4. Nizza	43. 42. N. 7. 17. E.	14,000	Sea port.
			B. The Dutchy of SAVOY				
			1. The Dutchy of Chablais, which contains 110 pariſhes	1. Thonon	— —	7,000	Silk manufactory.
			2. The Barony of Faucigni		— —	—	Montagnes Maudites.
			3. The Dutchy of Genevois	3. Annecy	— —	—	Epiſcopal reſidence.
				La Roche			
			4. The Dutchy of Savoy	4. Chambery	— —	11,000	Capital.
				Aix	43. 32. N. 6. 26. E.	—	Hot Springs.
				Montmelian	— —	—	Fortification.
				Arquebelie	— —	—	Fortification.
			5. The County of Tarantaiſe	5. Mouſtiers	— —	—	Salt Springs.
			6. The County of Maurienne	6. St. Jean de Maurienne	— —	—	Fertile ſoil.
			C. The Dutchy of MONTFERRAT	C. Caſal	— —	—	Fortification. Fertile ſoil.
			D. The MILANESE				
			1. The Iſlands of St. Borromaus	1. Iſola Bella	— —	—	Reſorted to for pleaſure.
				Iſola Madra	— —	—	
			2. The Territory of Aleſſandria	2. Aleſſandria	— —	12,000	Fortification.
			3. The Territory of Lumellino	3. Lomello			
			4. Val di Seſia	4. Borgo di Seſia			
			5. The Novarreſe	5. Novara	44. 55. N. 8. 38. E.	6,000	Fortification. Plantations of rice.
			6. Tortoneſo	6. Tortona	— —	8,000	Epiſcopal reſidence.
			7. Vigevanaſco	7. Vigevano	— —	—	Fortification. Biſhoprick.
			8. The County of Anghiera	8. Arona	— —	4,000	St. Borromæus.
			E. The Iſland of SARDINIA				
			1. The Southern Diviſion	1. Cagliari	39. 13. N.	26,000	Seat of the Viceroy. Capital. Sea port. Univerſity.
				Igleſias	— —	7,000	Epiſcopal See.
				Oriſtano	— —	5,000	Fortification and harbour.
			2. The Northern Diviſion	2. Saſſari	— —	13,000	Roman Antiquities.
				Alighieri	— —	6,000	Harbour and Epiſcopal See.
				Boſa	— —	4,000	Harbour and Epiſcopal See.

CHARACTER.	*ARMS.*	*Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.*
The Savoyards are rude and unpoliſhed in their manners.—Geiters are very frequent among them. They are, nevertheleſs, in general, a healthy race, frugal, induſtrious, and in the midſt of their poverty always cheerful and contented. The Piedmonteſe imitate the manners of the French; are frequently bigotted and deceitful; but, in general, brave, cheerful, ingenuous, and civil. The Sardinians are bigotted, revengeful, covetous, conceited, voluptuous, and indolent. They make but ſlow progreſs in laying aſide their ancient ſavageneſs of manners.	Savoy—A croſs argent in a field gules. Sardinia — A croſs, gules, in a field, argent; at each corner of the croſs a Moor's head with collar, argent. The king's coat is a ſhield quartered, having in ſeparate quarters, not only the arms of the different Sardinian territories, but likewiſe thoſe of Jeruſalem, Cyprus, &c.	1. The Order of the Annunciation. It was inſtituted A. D. 1624, by Emanuel I. in place of the Order of the Collar. The badge is ſuſpended to a chain conſiſting of red and white roſes, enamelled in gold.—The motto F. E. R. T. over a repreſentation of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. 2. The Military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.—The croſs is white enamelled in gold, and is ſuſpended by a green ribbon. This order maintains two galleys againſt the Turks.

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TABLE XV.

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

XV. KINGDOM OF

Name and Situation.	*BOUNDARIES.*	*EXTENT in Square Miles.*	*POPULATION.* *Total Number of Inhabitants.*	*Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.*	*On an Average of 200 to each Square Mile, there would be*
SWEDEN was formerly called Swithiod, and its moſt ancient inhabitants Swiones. It is ſituated between 55. 26. and 69. 30 N. lat. 11. 20. and 31. 20 E. long.	On the weſt, it is divided by the Seaggerac and the Sound from Denmark, and by a part of the Koehler mountains from Norway; on the north it is bounded by Norwegian Lapland, and on the eaſt by Ruſſia. The whole ſea-coaſt of Sweden is waſhed by the Baltic and its two Gulphs, that of Finland, and that of Bothnia, where the Scheeren, as they are called, are ſituated, which conſiſt of a number of ſmall iſlands and rocks, that are a great obſtacle to the landing of veſſels on that coaſt.	The whole kingdom of Sweden contains 208,912 ſquare miles - - - - - - -	2,977,345	14	41,782,400
		Sweden proper, and Gethland - - 64,000	2,100,000	33	12,800,000
		Northland and Lapland - - - - 95,472	150,000	1½	19,094,400
		Finland - - - - - - - - - 48,000	624,000	13	9,600,000
		Swediſh Pomerania - - - - - - 1,440	103,345	71	2,880,000

Military and Marine Force.	*Revenue and Expences.*	*Principal HISTORICAL DATES.*	*Form of Government and Preſent Regent.*	*Succeſſion.*	*Religion.*
LAND FORCES, 49,990 men; viz. Infantry - 34,445 Cavalry - 10,154 Guards - 1,950 Artillery - 3,045 The troops kept regularly embodied amount to 9,700; the above number is only aſſembled at general muſters. The NAVY conſiſts of upwards of a hundred ſhips of war; viz. Ships of the line - 30 Frigates - - - 10 Gallies - - - 60, and a number of ſmaller veſſels. This fleet is manned by 15,200 ſeamen.	REVENUE, £.1,443,574. Of this Sweden contributes - £.1,400,000 Swediſh Pomerania, 40,998 The province of Wiſmar - - 2,576 The annual EXPENCES of the government amount to about - £.1,400,000 The debts of the ſtate amount to £. 7,000,000.	Finns, and Pagan kings to the year 1000. Olow Skantkonung, the firſt who aſſumes the title of King of Sweden, introduces the Chriſtian religion 1000. Chriſtian kings of ſeveral different houſes, to Margaret, queen of Denmark, 1397. Magnus I. Ladulas firſt aſſumes the title of King of the Swedes and Goths, 1266. Sweden falls to the crown of Denmark, by the union of Calmar, 1397. Margaret dies 1412. The Swedes annul the union of Calmar, and appoint Charles Knutſon their king, 1448. Charles Knutſon, after having been thrice ſucceſſively dethroned and reinſtated, dies 1470. Chriſtian II. of Denmark, becomes king of Sweden, 1520. Maſſacre at Stockholm, Nov. 4, 1520. The houſe of Vaſa, from 1523 to 1654. Guſtavus Erickſon Vaſa, protector of the realm, 1521; is crowned king June 6, 1523; introduces the Reformation, 1544; divides the kingdom between his ſons and dies, 1560. Eric XIV. after much miſconduct, is put into cuſtody at Stockholm, 1568. Sigiſmund, king of Poland alſo, loſes the crown of Sweden for himſelf and his poſterity. The great Guſtavus Adolphus reigns from 1611 to October 30, 1632, when he is killed, during the German war of 30 years, in the battle of Lutzen, which he had already gained. He is ſucceeded by his daughter Chriſtina, who continues the war with ſucceſs, and accedes, with glory, to the peace of Weſtphalia, 1648; abdicates the throne, embraces the Roman Catholic religion, goes to Rome 1654, and dies there April 19, 1689. The houſe of Deux Ponts, from 1654 to 1718. Charles X. from 1654 to 1660. Charles XI. from 1660 to 1697. Charles XII. from 1697 to 1718. He compels Denmark to accede to the peace of Travendahl, 1700; defeats 30,000 Ruſſians at Narva with 8,000 Swedes, 1700; compels Auguſtus II. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, to accede to the peace of Altranſtadt, 1706; is defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa, 1709, and killed at Fredricſhall December 11, 1718. Ulrica, a younger ſiſter to Charles XII. to the year 1720. Ulrica's huſband, Frederic hereditary prince of Heſſe, reigns under many reſtrictions to 1751. Adolphus Frederic, married to a ſiſter of Frederic II. of Pruſſia, reigns from 1751 to February 12, 1771. His ſon, Guſtavus III. from 1771. He puts himſelf in poſſeſſion of abſolute authority, Auguſt 19, 1772; declares war againſt Ruſſia 1788. Charles, duke of Sudermannia, brother to the king, is victorious in a naval engagement with the Ruſſians, June 17, 1788; the king in perſon attacks them by land, but is obliged to withdraw his forces, as ſeveral officers of his Finland army refuſed to ſerve, whom he ſhortly after orders to be taken into cuſtody and brought to trial. He concludes a treaty with the Danes, who had made a ſucceſsful incurſion into his kingdom. The greateſt part of the realm arms in its defence. The king opens, February 2, 1789, a diet, remarkable for the ſpirit of oppoſition diſplayed by the nobles, the impriſonment of ſome of that order, and the rights accorded to the king. He is aſſaſſinated at Stockholm by Ankerſtroem, March 1792, and is ſucceeded by his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus IV. at the age of 14.	The royal authority was abſolute till the year 1718. From this period, the ſtates of the realm gradually increaſed their own power to the detriment of the public; until the happy revolution of 1772 took place, when the King again became abſolute. The preſent king Guſtavus Adolphus IV. was born November 1, 1778, and ſucceeded his father Guſtavus III. who was ſhot 16th, and died 29th March 1792.	The ſucceſſion is hereditary, as well in the female as the male line. The hereditary prince is of age, according to the laws, when he has attained his 21ſt year. He is allowed an annual revenue of £. 17,500. Neither the hereditary prince, nor any other of the princes of the blood royal, have the revenues, or adminiſtration of any of the provinces of the realm allotted them.	At the diet of Upſal, A. D. 1593, and at the religious pacification, A. D. 1613; the doctrine of the Lutheran church was declared by the king and people, as the only eſtabliſhed religion of the realm; and ſome articles of an inviolable and fundamental ſtatute of the kingdom of the year 1772, bind both the king and the people to the ſtricteſt conformance with the doctrines of Luther. The Swediſh church is ſuperintended by archbiſhops and biſhops, whoſe authority has of late been very much on the decline. None but Calviniſts and foreign miniſters are permitted the free exerciſe of their peculiar forms of worſhip.

SWEDEN.

SEAS, LAKES, RIVERS, and MOUNTAINS.

The Baltic ſea; the Gulphs of Finland and Bothnia; the Maler, the Wetter, and the Wener lakes; the rivers Dal (the largeſt in Sweden) and Kymmene. Several mountains, which afford a great quantity of ore.

About two-ſixths of the ſuperficies of Sweden are reckoned to be fit for cultivation, and four-ſixths are occupied by lakes, mountains, and foreſts. Hitherto not more than 28,800 ſquare miles of its whole extent have been cultivated.

SOIL and CLIMATE.

In the ſouthern regions the climate is temperate, but in the more northerly parts the cold is intenſely ſevere, which is owing as well to the number of mountains covered with perpetual ſnows and ice, as to their polar latitude. The atmoſphere, however, is pure, ſalubrious, and little ſubject to viciſſitudes, ſo that perſons who have attained their hundredth year are not rare. The frequency of aurora borealis, and the brightneſs of the moon-light, ſerve to illumine the long winter nights in Sweden; and the heat, which in the long ſummer days is conſiderable, renders the nights agreeable, and matures the productions of the ſoil.

PRODUCTIONS.

Corn, (of which, though 300,000 tons are annually imported, the ſcarcity is ſometimes ſo great, that the northern inhabitants are compelled to feed upon the bark of trees) flax, (of which they import raw to the annual amount of £.17,500, and ſpun, to the amount of £.3,500) hemp (imported to the amount of £.22,750) tobacco, (of which a million of pounds are imported) timber, (the export of which produces a revenue of £.315,000.) Cattle, ſheep (imported alſo) game, reindeer, furs (ſufficient for home conſumption) gold and ſilver (alſo imported), copper, (of which 3,000 ſhips-pounds are annually exported) iron, (the ſtaple commodity of Sweden, of which the annual export amounts to more than 400,000 ſhips-pounds) quickſilver, marble, (much ſtone exported) loadſtones, pearls, fiſh. (Large quantities of fiſh are exported.)

DIVISIONS.	Chief Towns.	LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.	Number of Houſes.	Number of Inhabitants.
		Lat. D. M. Long. D. M.		
A. SWEDEN Proper.				
1. Upland.	1. Stockholm	59. 20 N. 18. 3 E.	5,000	80,000
	Upſal	59. 51 N. 17. 37 E.		
2. Sudermanland.	2. Nikioping.			
	Strengnaes.			
3. Nerike.	3. Oerebro.			
	Aſkerſund.			
4. Weſtermanland.	4. Salberg.			
	Weſteraes.			
5. Thalland.	5. Falun	58. 13 N.	1,200	7,000
	Hedemora.			
B. GOTHLAND.				
(a) Eaſt Gothland.				
1. Eaſt Gothland.	1. Norkioeping			8,150
	Linkoeping.			
2. Smalland.	2. Calmar.			
3. Iſland of Oeland.	3. Borgholm.			
	Bremſebro.			
4. The Iſland of Gothland.	4. Wiſby.			
(b) Weſt Gothland.				
1. Weſt Gothland.	1. Gothenburg	57. 42 N. 11. 38 E.		20,000
	Wennersborg.			
2. Wermeland.	2. Carlſtadt.			
3. Dalſland.	3. Amal.			
4. Bohnſlehn.	4. Kongſhall.			
	Maritrand.			
(c) South Gothland.	1. Halmſtadt.			
1. Hochland.	2. Lund	55. 42 N.		
2. Schonen.	(Yſtad) Malmoe	55. 36 N.		3,500
	Helſingborg	56. 2 N.		
	Landſkrona.			
3. Blekingen.	3. Carlſkrona			11,000
	Carlſhamm.			
C. NORTHLAND.				
1. Geſtrikland.	1. Getle.			
2. Helſingland.	2. Hadwikſhall.			
3. Medelpad.	3. Sundſwall.			
4. emtland.	4. Karlſtrom.			
5. Herjedalen.	5. Linonedall.			
6. Angermanland.	6. Hoernoſand.			
7. Weſt Bothnia.	7. Umea.			
	Torneæ	65. 50 N. 24. 12 E.		
	Piteæ.			
D. LAPLAND.				
1. Jemblandſlapmark.				
2. Angermanſlapmark.	There are no towns in theſe diſtricts, and the inhabitants often change their places of abode			
3. Umealapmark.				
4. Pitealapmark.				
5. Lulealapmark.				
6. Torneälapmark.				
7. Kimilapmark.				
E. FINLAND.				
1. Eaſt Bothnia.	1. Uleaborg.			
	Braheſtad.			
	Waſa.			
2. Finland.	2. (Nyſtadt.) Abo	60. 27 N. 22. 17 E.		8,750
3. Tawaſtland.	3. Tawaſtchus.			
4. Swed. part of Savolax	6. Helſingfors and the adjacent fortreſs Sweaborg.			
5. The Iſland of Aeland				
6. Nyland.	7. Louiſa.			
7. Swediſh part of Carelia, as far as the river Kymene.				
F. SWEDISH POMERANIA, which is divided into 7 diſtricts.	F. Grieſswalde	54. 6 N. 14 E.		4,970
	Wolgaſt			3,228
	Straiſund	54. 19 N. 14 E.	1,200	10,840
	Bergen in the Iſland Rugen			1,402
G. The province of WISMAR.	G. Wiſmar	53. 55 N.	1,000	6,000
H. In America.	H. The Swedes have begun to build a town in the neighbourhood of the harbour of Carenage	18. 20 N. 62. 20 W.		800
The Iſland St. Bartholomew, which was ceded to them by the French, March 8, 1785, upon condition that the latter ſhould be allowed the free uſe of the Swediſh harbour at Gothenburg. The iſland has an extent of above 32 ſquare miles, and the cotton which grows here is ſaid to be the beſt produced in the Weſt Indies.				

CHARACTER,

The SWEDES are in general tall, robuſt, and well-formed, capable of enduring the greateſt fatigues, and ſtrongly attached to their king and country. They are at the ſame time grave in their deportment, ſincere, reſerved, induſtrious, brave, and fit for every ſpecies of mental exertion. They are, in general, but little addicted to luxury, though government thought it neceſſary, in the year 1778, to reſtrict it by enacting a law for that purpoſe.

The Laplanders are diminutive in ſtature, have ſeldom a ſettled place of abode, and live chiefly upon reindeers fleſh, and fiſh; but notwithſtanding their poverty, they are hoſpitable, and attached to their barren country.

ARMS.

Quarterly. In the firſt and fourth quarters, azure, three crowns, or, as the ancient arms of Sweden; in the ſecond and third quarters, azure, a lion, gules for Gothland; and in a ſhield ſurtout, the Arms of Holſtein. The whole is ſurmounted with the regal crown, and incloſed within the Chain of the Seraphim Order. Supporters, two lions, or.

Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.

1. The Seraphim Order. The Chain of the Order conſiſts of alternate-winged heads, and blue enamelled croſſes, eleven of each. The badge is a white enamelled croſs, having in the middle a blue enamelled ſphere, with the letters I H S. It is ſuſpended to a broad blue ribbon, which is worn ſcarf-wiſe over the right ſhoulder.

2. The Order of the Sword. It is beſtowed as a reward for military merit.

3. The Order of the Polar Star is preſented as a reward for civil ſervices.

TABLE XVI.

SWITZERLAND.

XVI. SWITZER-

NAME; Latitude and Longitude.	*BOUNDARIES.*	*EXTENT in Square Mile.*	*NUMBER of INHABITANTS.*		
			TOTAL.	*To a Square Miles.*	*Upon an average of 200 to a Square Mile there would be.*
This Country, which in ancient times was called Helvetia, received its preſent name from the Canton of Schweitz. Since the 14th century the 13 united Cantons have been denominated the Helvetic Confederacy. SWITZERLAND lies between 45° 45′ and 47° 50′ N. Lat. and between 6° and 10° 30′ E. Longitude.	It is bounded on the weſt by the French provinces of Sundgau, Burgundy, and Breſſe; on the north by the Circle of Saubia; on the ſouth by Savoy, Milan, and Venice; and on the eaſt by Tirol.	The total extent in ſquare miles is probably about 15,296: according to the following calculation, 14,960. - - -	2,000,000	130	3,059,200
		The Canton of Bern 3,840	1,866,720	124	2,992,000
		- - - - Freyburg 464	350,000	91	768,000
		- - - - Solothurn 288	73,000	157	92,800
		- - - - Baſel 160	45,000	156	57,600
		- - - - Zurich 752	37,720	235	32,000
		- - - - Schafhauſen 128	175,000	232	150,400
		- - - - Lucern 496	30,000	234	25,600
		- - - - Zug 80	160,000	201	99,200
		- - - - Schweitz 320	12,000	150	16,000
		- - - - Appenzell 256	28,000	87	74,000
		- - - - Glarus 336	54,000	210	51,200
		- - - - Unterwalden 176	20,000	59	67,200
		- - - - Uri 480	18,000	102	35,200
		The Bailiwics, &c. 1,888	25,000	52	96,000
		The confederate and allied diſtricts. 5,296	348,000	184	377,600
			551,000	102	1,095,200

Warlike Force.	*Revenues and Expences.*	*HISTORY.*	*Form of Government.*	*Eſtabliſhed Religion.*	*CHARACTER.*
The military force ought by right to comprehend 19,600 men, but that number is never kept up; for except the garriſon of ſome of the cities, the Republic does not maintain any ſtanding army: but every ſubject is obliged to exerciſe himſelf in the uſe of arms, and to be ready at a moment's notice to fight for his country. There are 29 Swiſs regiments in foreign pay, and at the expiration of the term of their agreement they return to their country as veteran troops, and ſerve as a protection to it; but they are rather its ruin through the licentiouſneſs and immorality which they bring back with them.	REVENUES. £. 1,050,000 ſterling ariſing from the very moderate taxes the tolls, the domains, the ſubſidies of foreign powers, &c. For the reſt there are no other general revenues belonging to the whole ſtate. Bern and Zurich are poſſeſſed of great wealth from their great revenues. The revenues of ſome cantons hardly equal the expences, and in others the former are exceeded by the latter.	The Helvetii invade Gaul, are driven back by Julius Cæſar, and the greateſt part of their country made a Roman province; it remains in that ſtate till 430, when it is ſubdued by Burgundians and Allemans. Switzerland becomes ſubject to France in the 5th century. It is divided between the kingdoms of Upper and Lower Burgundy, 888. The whole of it is annexed to Germany, 1032. It is governed by the houſe of Habſburg, 1209. The Swiſs appoint Rudolph V. of Habſburg, afterwards emperor of Germany, as their protector, 1257. Albert of Auſtria appoints tyrannical governors, 1299. The Swiſs expel them, 1307. General inſurrection, 1308. The union of the 13 Cantons formed by degrees between 1315 and 1513. Battle of Morgarten, 1315. Battle of Murten, 1474. Their independence acknowledged at the peace of Weſtphalia, 1648. Neufchatel becomes ſubject to Brandenburg, 1707. Permanent league with France, 1777. Overthrow of the Swiſs conſtitution by the French, who overrun the whole country, 1798.	Every Canton has its particular form of government; Bern, Zurich, Freyburg and Lucern are governed by an ariſtocracy; Uri, Schweitz, Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwalden, and Zug, by a democracy; and Solothurn, Baſil, and Scafhauſen, by both ariſtocracy and democracy. The aſſemblies of the repreſentatives of the whole ſtate, compoſed of the 13 Cantons and their allies, are called conferences, and are held annually on St. John's day, at Baden or Frauenfeld. Each Canton ſends two deputies, and thoſe of Zurich preſide.	The eſtabliſhed religions are partly the Catholic, partly the Proteſtant: and the laws allow no others to be tolerated. In this reſpect the moderation and liberality of ſentiment prevailing in the Calviniſt Cantons form a ſtriking contraſt to the bigotry of the Catholic ones. To the latter belong Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Freyburg, Solothurn, part of Glarus, and the interior part of Appenzell. They are under ſix Biſhops and one Archbiſhop. The Calviniſt Cantons are: Zurich, Bern, Baſel, Schafhauſen, great part of Glarus, and the exterior communities of Appenzell. The free lordſhip of Haldenſtein and the town of Neuſtadt are Lutheran.	Reſolution and cheerfulneſs are the characteriſtics of the Swiſs, who are in general a healthy hardy race, for which they are indebted to their ſimple manner of life, their content and cleanlineſs. The Swiſs are as attached to liberty as to the laws of their country; they are courteous, magnanimous, faithful, and induſtrious. But they ſeem to be daily loſing the above good qualities, and particularly in thoſe parts bordering on luxurious neighbours or frequently viſited by rich travellers. In all probability the increaſing diſpoſition to luxury is the cauſe of the decreaſe of their diſlike to foreign countries.

LAND.

Principal WATERS and MOUNTAINS.

The lakes of Geneva, Conſtance, Neufchatel, Biel, Lucern, the four Foreſt Towns, Zurich, &c.

The Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Ruſs, &c.

Mount Jura and the Alps, the higheſt mountains of which are the following: St. Gothard which is 18,050 feet above the level of the ſea; Furka, Lukmanier, Criſpalt, many Glacieres, &c.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Switzerland is throughout healthy, although the numerous mountains of ice and ſnow make it colder than might be expected from its ſouthern ſituation.

It has a pure air, except in the parts adjacent to the lakes or moraſſes.

At the top of the mountains it is continually cold, in the middle pleaſant and at the foot of them in general ſultry.

In the vallies the heat is commonly as violent in ſummer as the cold in winter is intenſe.

PRODUCTIONS.

Corn in ſmall quantities, more hemp and flax, many excellent kinds of wine, ſaffron, fine fruits, timber, good paſturage, and a variety of medicinal herbs.

Great numbers of capital oxen, horſes, ſheep, pigs, game, furs, fowl, bees, fiſh, &c.

Gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, ſulphur, coal, ſlate, marble, alabaſter, cryſtal, earths for dying, mineral water, &c.

ARMS.

They are compoſed of 13 ſhields cloſe together, ſurmounted with a large cap of Liberty.

The firſt ſhield is interſected with bars argent and azure for Zurich; the ſecond contains a black bear with a croſs bar or, for Bern; the third is divided argent and azure for Lucern; the fourth is or, a buffalo's head ſable, for Uri; the fifth is gules a croſs argent, for Schweitz; the ſixth is a key for Unterwalden; the ſeventh is argent a croſs bar azure for Zug; the eighth is gules, a pilgrim argent, for Glarus; the ninth is an angel, ſable, for Baſil; the tenth is divided ſable and argent, for Freyburg; the eleventh is divided gules and argent, for Solothurn; the twelfth is argent a ram ſable, for Schafhauſen; and the thirteenth is argent a bear ſable, for Appenzell.

Commerce of the Country.

The moſt important part of the trade of Switzerland is cattle; for tillage, which is in a great meaſure prevented by the natural ſituation of the country, becomes more and more circumſcribed by the introduction of freſh manufactures and buſineſſes.

The ſituation of Switzerland, and the many navigable lakes and rivers, are very favourable to commerce, which has hitherto been too much neglected. It exports horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, butter, herbs, leather, linen, lace, cotton, ſilk, ſtuffs, watches &c.

The imports conſiſt of corn, flax, hemp, ſilk, cotton, wine, ſpices, ſalt, all kinds of manufactured goods, &c.

Laws and Language.

Every ſtate has its particular laws, ſtatutes, and cuſtoms; but their general union is grounded on the convention of Sempach in 1343, the agreement of Stanz, 1481, the treaty of Cappel, 1531, and that of Arau in 1712.

The language of the Swiſs is a dialect of the German; but French and Italian are ſpoken in the parts bordering thoſe countries.

Diviſion of the Country.	*Principal Towns.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houſes.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
A. The LEAGUE.				
1. The Canton of Bern.	1. Bern.	46. 50. N. Lat. 6. 27. E. Long.	1,093	13,000
2. The Canton of Freyburg.	Lauſanne.	46. 31. 5. N. Lat. 6. 45. 15. E. Long.	1,300	9,000
3. The Canton of Solothurn.	2. Freyburg.	47. 55. N. Nat. 7. 2. 30. E. Long.	—	6,000
4. The Canton of Baſel.	3. Solothurn.	47. 8. N. Lat. 6. 32. E. Long.	—	5,000
5. The Canton of Zurich.	4. Baſel.	47. 34. N. Lat. 7. 35. E. Long.	2000	14,000
6. The Canton of Schafhauſen.	5. Zurich.	47. 22. N. Lat. 8. 32. 20. E. Long.	1200	12,000
7. The Canton of Lucern.	6. Schafhauſen.	47. 18. N. Lat. 8. 13. E. Long.	—	7,000
8. The Canton of Zug.	7. Lucern.	—	—	5,000
9. The Canton of Schweitz.	8. Zug.	—	—	2,000
10. The Canton of Appenzell.	9. Schweiz.	—	—	4,650
11. The Canton of Glarus.	Einſiedeln.	—	—	5,200
12. The Canton of Unterwalden.	10. Appenzell.			
	11. Glarus.			
13. The Canton of Uri.	12 Stanz.	—	—	3,950
	Sarnen.	—	—	2,800
B. The SUBJECTS.	13. Altorf.	—	—	4,000
1. The builiwie of Rheinthal.	1. Rheineck.			
2. - - - Thurgau.	2. Frauenfeld.			
3. - - - Gams.	3. Gams.			
4. - - - Sargans.	4. Sargans.			
5. - - - Gaſter.	5. Schanis.			
6. - - - Uznach.	6. Uznach.			
7. - - - Baden.	7. Baden.	47. 12. N. Lat. 7. 34. E. Long.	450	
8. - - - Schwarzenberg.	8. Schwarzenberg.			
9. - - - Murten.	9. Murten.			
10. - - - Grandſon.	10. Grandſon.			
11. - - - Orben.	11. Orben.			
12. - - - Poleſe.	12. Riviera.			
13. - - - Lavis.	13. Lugano.			
14. - - - Luggaris.	14. Luggaris.			
15. - - - Mainthal.	15. Cevio.			
16. - - - Mendriſio.	16. Mendriſio.			
17. - - - Rapperweil.	17. Rapperweil.			
18. - - - Bellinzone.	18. Bellinzone.			
19. The free diſtricts.	19. Meyenburg.			
20. The town of Bremgarten.	20. Bremgarten.			
21. - - - Mellingen.	21. Mellingen.			
22. The valley of Valenz.	23. Engelberg.			
23. The abbey of Engelberg.	24. Gerſau.	—	—	1,000
24. The county of Gerſau.				
C. The ALLIES.	1. Weil.			
1. The abbey of St. Gall.	Lichtenſteig.			
	Roſchach.	—	200	
2. The town of St. Gall.	2. St. Gall.	—	450	9,500
3. The diſtrict of Biel.	3. Biel.	—	—	1,800
4. The country of the Griſons. - - - - - -	4. Ilanz.			
	Chur.			
	Meyenfeld.			
5. The ſubjects of the Griſons. - - - - -	5. Worms.	49. 40. N. Lat. 10. 8 E. Long.		
	Tirano.			
	Claeven.			
6. The free lordſhip of Haldenſtein: under the protection of the Griſons.	6. Haldenſtein; the village and caſtle belongs to the family of Salis.			
7. The Valais.	7. Sitten.			
8. The town of Muehlhauſen.	8. Muehlhauſen.	—	—	7,000
9. The principality of Neufchatel.	9. Neufchatel, ſee table 13.			
10 The Republic of Geneva.	10 Geneva.	—	—	25,900
11. Part of the Biſhoprick of Baſel.	11 Neuſtadt.	—	—	2,000

TABLE XVII.

THE

TWO SICILIES.

XVII. THE TWO

NAME and SITUATION.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Geographical Miles.	POPULATION. Total Number of Inhabitants.	POPULATION. Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.	POPULATION. Upon an Average of 200 to each Square Mile there would be	SEAS, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains.
The kingdom of NAPLES is situated between 38. 10 and 43. 20 N. lat. 13. 20 and 18. 20 E. long. SICILY lies between 36, 50 and 38. 40 N. lat. 10. 20 and 12. 20 E. long. Theſe two realms have been denominated, ſince the 12th century, The kingdom of the Two Sicilies. About this period, Roger II. of Sicily ſwore allegiance to the Pope, and agreed to preſent every year, as a token of his ſubjection, a white horſe, and a purſe of 12,000 Roman dollars, to the reigning Pope. This tribute is ſtill paid by the king of the Two Sicilies, though at preſent it goes by the name of a voluntary gift.	NAPLES is bounded on the north-weſt by the territorities of the Pope; on the eaſt by the gulph of Venice; on the ſouth and weſt by the Mediterranean. SICILY lies in the Mediterranean Sea, and is divided from Naples on the eaſt by a ſtreight, in which Scylla and Charybdis, ſo celebrated amongſt the ancients, are ſituated.	The Two Sicilies contain in all 29,824 ſquare miles - - - The kingdom of Naples has 20,320 The kingdom of Sicily, 7,280 The Stato degli Præſidii - 224	6,005,396 4,675,396 1,300,000 30,000	201 230 178 133	5,964,800 4,064,000 1,456,000 44,800	NAPLES. The Mediterranean, the Gulph of Venice; ſeveral ſmall rivers; the lakes Agnano and Averno; the Grotto del Cane; the Cavern of Poſilippo; the Appenines, Veſuvius, and the Valley of Solfatara. SICILY has a great number of ſmall rivers and lakes. Amongſt its numerous mountains, Ætna is principally remarkable. On the north-eaſt coaſt, the celebrated Scylla and Charybdis.

Military and Maritime Force.	Revenue and Expences.	Principal HISTORICAL DATES.	Form of Government, and preſent Regent.	Succeſſion.	Religion.
LAND-FORCES, 34,565 men; viz. Infantry - 29,000 Cavalry - 4,365 Artillery - 1,200, &c. NAVY. 4 Ships of the line. 4 Frigates of from 54 to 30 guns. 12 Xebeques of 24 guns. 3 Galleys. 4 Galliots.	REVENUE. £. 1,400,000. Of which is contributed by Naples £. 1,120,000 Sicily - - 280,000 This Revenue is raiſed from the poll-tax, the monopolies of ſalt, manna, gunpowder, &c. The exciſe, the poſt-office, the royal domains, the duties, &c.	Romans to the year 500. Goths to 554. Greek emperors to 1100. The Arabs, who had poſſeſſed Sicily as early as the year 800, make ſeveral incurſions into Naples. The Normans conquer Naples and Sicily in the 12th century. Roger II. king of the Two Sicilies, which he receives as a fief from the pope 1130. Emperor Henry VI. obtains poſſeſſion of the Two Sicilies 1193. Charles of Anjou obtains them 1265. Conradin beheaded 1268. The French expelled from Sicily, in the Sicilian veſpers, and the kingdom falls to Peter of Arragon 1282. Alphonſo I. re-unites the Two Sicilies 1442. The houſe of Auſtria obtains poſſeſſion of Naples 1707. Sicily falls to Savoy 1713. The Two Sicilies come again into the poſſeſſion of Spain 1736. Ferdinand IV. the third ſon of Charles III. king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies 1754, and commences his adminiſtration in 1767, with the ſtipulation that Naples and Sicily ſhall never again be united to the Spaniſh crown.	The government is monarchical; for though the king always makes his intentions known to the ſix claſſes of nobility, by an elet-to, this is conſidered as nothing elſe than a command. Under as little reſtraint is the royal authority, from the nominal allegiance under which the king ſtands to the pope. The preſent king, Ferdinand IV. was born Jan. 12, 1751, aſcended the throne Oct. 6, 1759; married May 12, 1768, Maria Carolina, ſiſter to the emperor Joſeph II. She was born Aug. 13, 1752. Iſſue from this marriage: 3 princes and 6 princeſſes. The title of the King is: King of the Two Sicilies, Jeruſalem, &c.	The kingdom of Naples is hereditary in the male line only, and is a fief of the pope of Rome. The hereditary prince bears the title of Duke of Calabria. The preſent Duke of Calabria is Francis Januarius, born Aug. 19, 1777.	The eſtabliſhed religion in Naples is the Roman Catholic, and the government is ſtill greatly under the influence of the church. There are ſaid to be about 200,000 eccleſiaſtics in this kingdom, who have a third part of the revenue, and nearly one half of the lands of the realm in their hands.

SICILIES.

SOIL and CLIMATE.	PRODUCTIONS.	DIVISIONS.	Chief TOWNS.	LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants.
NAPLES, though ſubject to frequent earthquakes, is one of the moſt delightful countries in Europe. The air is pure and ſalubrious, the climate mild, and the ſoil remarkable fertile. SICILY (called by the Romans TRINACRIA, on account of its triangular figure) has an appearance of ſterility, ariſing from the difficulty of cultivating its numerous mountainous ſituations; for, were the population increaſed, and agriculture improved, it might ſtill become, what it was in the time of the Romans, the granary of Italy. Its air and temperature is very ſimilar to that of Naples, excepting that it is rather more damp.	NAPLES. Corn, excellent fruits, olives, wine (as the Lachrymæ Chriſti) rice, flax, ſaffron, tobacco, cotton, manna, pepper, &c. horſes, black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, game, bees, fiſhes, tarantulas, ſcorpions, &c. Gold, ſilver, iron, alabaſter, marble, ſulphur, copperas, ochre, mineral waters, &c. SICILY. Corn, fruit, rice, wine, raiſins, oil, tobacco, &c. Black cattle, game, tortoiſes, ſilk, honey, cantharides, fiſh, &c. All kinds of metals, pit-coal, ſulphur, marble, alabaſter, lapis lazuli, coral, ſalt, mineral waters, &c.	A. The Kingdom of NAPLES.		Lat. Long.		
		(a) Terra di Lavoro.				
		(1) Terra di Lavoro.	(1) Naples	40. 50 N. 14. 12 E.	Capital	380,000
			Portici	- - -	Royal Palace.	
			Puzzuoli	- - -	Harbour, anct. ruins	10,000
			Caſerta	- - -	Palace.	
			Capua	41. 10 N.	Hannibal.	
			Nota	- - -	Epiſcopal ſee. Invention of bells	
		(2) Principato citra,	(2) Salerno	40. 30 N.	Fortification, harbour, univerſity	10,000
			Amalfi.			
		(3) Principato ultra.	(3) Avellino.	- - -	Manufact. of cloth	9,000
		(b) Abruzzo.				
		(1) Abruzzo citra.	(1) Chieti	42. 40 N.	Archiepiſc. ſee.	
			Francavilla	- - -	Principality	12,000
		(2) Abruz. ultra.	(2) Aquila	- - -	Epiſ. ſee	10,000
		(3) Contado di Moliſe.	(3) Moliſe.			
			Bajanò.			
		(c) Apuglia.				
		(1) Capitanata.	(1) Manfredonia	41. 50 N.	Commerce. Archiepiſcopal ſee	16,000
			Foggia	- - -	- - -	20,000
		(2) Terra di Bari.	(2) Bari	41. 20 N.	Archiep. ſ. harbour	30,000
			Canne	- - -	Defeat of the Romans.	
		(3) Terra d'Otranto.	(3) Lecce	- - -	Epiſcopal ſee	15,000
			Brindiſi	40. 40 N.	Archiepiſcopal ſee	9,000
			Taranto	- - -	Tarantulas	16,000
		(d) Calabria.				
		(1) Baſilicata.	(1) Accrenza.			
			Venoſa.			
		(2) Calabria citra.	(2) Coſenza	39. 20 N.	Archiepiſcopal ſee	12,000
			Roſſana	- - -	Archiepiſcopal ſee.	
		(3) Calabria ultra.	(3) Reggio	38. 20 N. 12. 47 E.	Archiepiſcopal ſee	deſtroyed A.D.1783
			Crotona	- - -	Pythagoras.	
		B. The Kingdom of SICILY.				
		(a) Val di Demona.	(a) Meſſina	38. 21 N. 12. 37 E.	Fortification. Commerce. Harbour.	
					Archiep. ſee	deſtroyed A.D.1783
			Catanea	37. 43 N.	- 4,160	26,000
		(b) Val di Noto.	(b) Siracuſa	- - -	- 4,260	14,000
			The Promontory Paſſaro	36. 50 N. 12. 38 E.		
		(c) Val di Mazzara.	(c) Palermo	38. 10 N.	Capital. Archiepiſc. ſee. Univerſity	130,000
			Trapani	- - -	Fortific. Harbour.	
		C. The Iſlands belonging to Sicily.				
		(a) The Lipari.	(a) Iſl. Lipari	38. 50 N.	Warm baths.	
			Iſl. Volcano	- - -	Volcanos.	
			Iſl. Stromboli	- - -	Volcanos.	
		(b) The Aegadi.	(b) Iſl. Favignano	- -	Fertile ſoil.	
			Marettimo	- -		
		(c) The Tremiti.	(c) Iſl. La Capraria	-		
		(d) Iſlands near Terra di Lavoro.	(d) Iſthia	- - -	Warm baths.	
			Procita.			
			Aenaria.			
		D. The Stato degli Præſidii.	D. Piombino.			
			Orbitello.			
			Telamones, and on the Tuſcan iſland Elba, Porto Logone.			

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	Orders of KNIGHTHOOD
The numerous nobility of Naples are ſaid to be haughty and oppreſſive; the middle claſs of citizens, polite and humane; and the loweſt order, indolent, ſuperſtitious, filthy, and fraudulent. A ſtill worſe character is generally aſcribed to the Sicilians, who, though poſſeſſing conſiderable ingenuity, are ſtill more deceitful, and addicted to cruelty.	The arms of Naples are azure, with fleurs de lis, or. The arms of Sicily are a ſhield, quartered tranſverſely, with ſix bars, gules, and on the flank an eagle, ſable, crowned.	The order of St. Januarius, was inſtituted in the year 1738. The Grand Maſter is the king. The badge is a croſs, with an image of the ſaint in epiſcopal veſtments, with the motto; *In Sanguine fœdus.* It is ſuſpended to a ribbon worn over the right ſhoulder; and the knights have a croſs embroidered with ſilver upon the left breaſt of the coat.

TABLE XVIII.

THE

KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

XVIII. THE KINGDOM

NAME; Latitude and Longitude.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	To a Square Mile.	Allowing 200 to each Square Mile.
SPAIN, called by the Greeks, HESPERIA (from its weſtern ſituation); by the Phœnicians, IBERIA (from the river Iberus, Ebro'); and by the Romans, HISPANIA (from Hiſpan, one of its moſt ancient kings, or from the town of Hiſpulis, the modern Seville, or from Spana, a rabbit) — extends from 36° to 44° N. lat. and from 9° 40′ Weſt to 3° 20′ E. long. from London.	It is bounded, on the north, by the Pyrenees, France, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the weſt, by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; on the ſouth, by the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean ſea; and on the eaſt, by the Mediterranean.	148,400 ſquare miles: - - - Of which, Gallicia contains - - - - - - - 10,400 Aſturia - - - - - - - - - 2,288 Biſcay - - - - - - - - - 2,880 Navarre - - - - - - - - - 3,200 Arragon - - - - - - - - - 12,272 Catalonia - - - - - - - - - 9,280 Valencia - - - - - - - - - 7,840 Murcia - - - - - - - - - 6,608 Granada - - - - - - - - - 9,280 Andaluſia - - - - - - - - - 15,360 Eſtremadura - - - - - - - - 10,240 Leon - - - - - - - - - 14,496 Old Caſtile - - - - - - - - 18,272 New Caſtile - - - - - - - - 22,400 Majorca - - - - - - - - - 1,440 Minorca - - - - - - - - - 752 Ivica - - - - - - - - - - 560 Some of its foreign poſſeſſions: The Phillippines and Ladrones - - - - - The iſland of Cuba - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Porto Rico - - - - - - - Florida - - - - - - - - - 49,600 The kingdom of Mexico - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Peru - - - - - - - - - Chili - - - - - - - - - 1,512,000 Paraguay, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	11,000,000 1,000,000 150,000 200,000 180,000 600,000 900,000 800,000 500,000 650,000 1,270,000 450,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,260,000 - - - - - - 27,800 1,412,000 170,000 80,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 100,000	74 95 65 69 56 48 96 102 75 71 82 43 82 54 56 - - - - 36	29,680,000 2,080,000 457,600 640,000 2,454,400 1,856,000 1,568,000 1,321,600 1,856,000 3,072,000 2,048,000 2,899,200 3,654,400 4,480,000 288,000 150,400 112,000

Warlike Force.	Revenues and Expences.	HISTORY.	Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign.	Succeſſion.	Eſtabliſhed Religion.
Total - - 242,498. As Land forces - - 137,602: Of which, 117,740 are infantry; 15,240 - - cavalry; 4,612 - - artillery. Naval forces - - 104,896: Of which, 90,000 are ſailors; 11,996 - - marines; 2,000 - - artillery-men; 900 - - officers. Ships of war, Above - - - - 130: Of which, 74 are of the line; 56 frigates, &c.: carrying about 6000 guns.	From all its poſſeſſions are received 14 millions ſterling. From Spain alone £.5,250,000, ariſing from the domains, monopolies, the grand maſterſhips, the tithes, the contribution from the Pope, the exciſe, the tax on plate, the Weſt India revenues, the cuſtoms, the various impoſts, &c. The expences frequently equal the revenue. The debts of the ſtate amount to £.40,000,000 ſterling. The quantity of caſh in circulation is about 10½ million. The value in gold and ſilver, which Spain is computed to have received from America ſince 1500, is £.2,100,000,000 ſterling. It ſtill receives annually from thence near 4 million ſterl. of which £.2,750,000 are ſaid to be clear profit.	Celts, Iberians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, till 206 before the Chriſtian æra. All Spain becomes a Roman province 25 years after Chriſt. Weſt Goths from 400 to 711. Wallia founds the kingdom of the Weſt Goths 419. Roderic, the laſt king of the Weſt Goths, is killed in battle by the Arabs, 711. Arabs from 711 till 1491. The Weſt Goth, prince Pelayo, lays the foundation of the Weſt Goth kingdoms of Aſturia and Leon, 718. By degrees, ſeveral Arabic kingdoms are formed in Spain, 756. The Chriſtian kings take from the Arabs one province after another, 1229. All the Chriſtian kingdoms united in 1474, by the marriage of Ferdinand of Arragon with Iſabella of Caſtile. They introduce the inquiſition in 1480. Ferdinand drives the Arabs out of Granada, and lays the foundation of the Spaniſh monarchy, 1491. Kings of Arragon, from 1491 to 1516. Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovers America, 1492. Expulſion of the Jews, 1492. Expulſion of the Moors, 1501. Iſabella dies, 26 Nov. 1504. Ferdinand the Catholic reigns in Arragon from 1504; and his ſon-in-law, Philip of Auſtria, together with Johanna, in Caſtile, from 1504. Philip of Auſtria dies 1505; and Ferdinand the Catholic aſſumes the regency of Caſtile (on account of the mental derangement of his daughter Joanna) during the minority of his grandſon Charles, 1506.—Columbus dies, 1506. Spain takes poſſeſſion of Terra Firma, 1512. Ferdinand the Catholic dies, 1516. The houſe of Auſtria, from 1516 till 1700. Charles, grandſon of Maximilian, emperor of Germany, and of Ferdinand the Catholic, becomes king of Spain, by the title of Charles I. 1516; and emperor of Germany, by the name of Charles V. 1519. During Charles's abſence in Germany, Cardinal Ximenes is made regent of the kingdom, and ſhortly before his return dies of poiſon, 1517. Cortes diſcovers Mexico, 1519. Pizarro conquers Peru, 1524. Charles reſigns the Spaniſh monarchy to his ſon, Philip II. 1556, and dies in the convent of St. Juſt, 21 Sept. 1558. Philip, by degrees, loſes the Netherlands, 1559: cauſes ſentence of death to be paſſed on his ſon Charles, 1568: ſeizes upon Portugal, 1581: loſes the invincible armada, 1588; and dies, 1598. Philip IV. loſes Portugal, 1640. Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. The French houſe of Bourbon of Anjou, from 1700 till the preſent time. Philip V. from 1700 till 1756. The Spaniſh ſucceſſion-war is terminated by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Ferdinand VI. reigns from 1746 till 1759; and is ſucceeded by Charles III. League of the three houſes of Bourbon, 1761. The order of Jeſuits ſuppreſſed in Spain, and their goods confiſcated, 1 April 1761. War with Great Britain, 1779. Peace concluded with Great Britain at Verſailles, 1783. Charles III. dies, 1788, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles IV. War with France, 1793. Peace with France, 1795, and war with Great Britain. Minorca taken by the latter, 1799.	The form of government is monarchical. The late king was Charles III. born 20 Jan 1716; ſucceeded to the crown in 1759; and married Chriſtina, daughter of Auguſtus III. king of Poland and elector of Saxony: ſhe died in 1760, after having borne him five ſons and five daughters. Four of the ſons and two daughters are ſtill living. The king in his title bears the ſurname of The Catholic, ſince 1495. The preſent ſovereign is Charles IV. born 12 Nov. 1748, and married 4 Sept. 1765 to L. M. Thereſa, princeſs of Parma. The iſſue of this marriage is two ſons and one daughter.	The king's children are called Infants and Infantas. The heir apparent is entitled Prince of Aſturia. Females can inherit the crown. The preſent heir apparent is Ferdinand. Maria, born 14 Oct. 1784.	The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion; but the influence of the clergy is not ſo boundleſs and terrible as formerly, altho' ignorance and ſuperſtition are ſtill very general. The number of the clergy exceeds 300,000; who are under 8 archbiſhops; 48 biſhops; and 25 tribunals of inquiſition, eſtabliſhed for maintaining the Catholic religion. Spain contains likewiſe, 117 cathedral churches; 1,028 convents; 19,683 pariſhes, &c.

OF SPAIN.

Principal WATERS, *and* MOUNTAINS.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTIONS.
The Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea; the Minho, Duro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. The Pyrenees; the rock Calpe, which is 1,340 feet in height; and Cape Finisterre, in 42° 51′ 50″ N. lat. and 9° 18′ 30″ W. long.	Towards the north it is cold, in the middle of the country hot, and along the coast of the Mediterranean sea, temperate. In general the climate of Spain is rather hot than cold, for which reason most of the inhabitants leave off work from nine o'clock in the forenoon till three in the afternoon. Spain is one of those countries where Nature has distributed her blessings with the most liberal hand.	Wine, fine fruits, raisins, olive oil, corn, rice, sugar canes, tobacco, saffron, potash, cork, timber, &c. Sheep, horses, mules, pigs, game, bees, silk-worms, fish, &c. Gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, cinnabar, antimony, saltpetre, salt, marble, chrystal, mineral water, &c. From its foreign possessions Spain receives china-ware, cocoa, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, ambergris, dying woods, cochineal, pearls, gold, silver, &c.

Gibraltar.
See England.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	*Orders of* KNIGHTHOOD.
The character of idleness, pride, and cowardice, attaches to the greatest part of the nation; but which it is solicitous to wipe away, and to introduce a greater disposition to industry. The Spaniards are extolled for acuteness, patience, valour, good nature, equanimity, piety, &c.; but besides the bad qualities mentioned above, they are likewise censured for avarice, love of pomp, cunning, revenge, jealousy, &c.	The arms are composed of a shield, divided into four quarters, of which the uppermost on the right hand and the lowest on the left contain a castle Or, with three towers for Castile; and in the uppermost on the left, and the lowest on the right, are three lions Gules, for Leon; with three fleurs-de-lis in the centre for Anjou. The arms are surrounded with the chain of the order of the golden fleece, surmounted with a crown, and supported by two lions.	1. The order of the Golden Fleece. It consists in a golden fleece, worn suspended from a chain, with the motto, "Pretium non vile laboris." This ribbon of the order is red. It was instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. 2. The order of the sword. 3. The order of Calatrava. 4. The order of Alcantara. 5. The order of the Red Ribbon.

Division of the Country.	*Chief Towns.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houses.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
A. In EUROPE,		Lat. Long.		
1. Gallicia.	1. St. Jago di Compostella	- - - - - -	- - -	10,000
	Corunna	- - - - - -	- - -	3,600
2. Asturia.	2. Oviedo	- - - - - -	- - -	7,000
	St. André Santillana.	- - - - - -	- - -	4,000
3. Biscay.	3. Bilboa	- - - - - -	800	6,000
	St. Sebastian	- - - - - -	- - -	8,000
	Vittoria	- - - - - -	- - -	5,400
4. Navarre.	4. Pampelona	- - - - - -	- - -	11,000
	Tudela	- - - - - -	- - -	8,500
5. Arragon.	5. Saragossa	- - - - - -	- - -	36,000
	Huesca	- - - - - -	- - -	6,800
6. Catalonia.	6. Barcelona	41. 26 N. 2. 13 E.	10,185	115,000
	Tarragona	- - - - - -	- - -	7,500
	Tortosa	- - - - - -	- - -	10,700
7. Valencia.	7. Valencia	- - - - - -	- - -	80,000
	Alicante	- - - - - -	- - -	15,000
	Morviedro; the ancient Saguntum.			
8. Murcia.	8. Murcia	- - - - - -	- - -	44,000
	Carthagena	- - - - - -	- - -	23,000
9. Granada.	9. Granada	- - - - - -	- - -	52,000
	Malaga	36. 25. 5 N. - -	5,000	41,000
10. Andalusia.	10. Cadiz	36. 31 N. 6. 14 W.	- - -	70,000
	Seville	37 N. 6. 10 W.	Tobacco manufactures.	80,000
	Cordova	- - - - - -	3,300	20,000
	Jaen	- - - - - -	- - -	27,500
11. Estremadura.	11. Badajoz	- - - - - -	- - -	6,000
	Plasencia	- - - - - -	- - -	6,000
12. Leon.	12. Leon	- - - - - -	- - -	7,000
	Salamanca	- - - - - -	- - -	13,000
13. Old Castile.	13. Valladolid	- - - - - -	- - -	19,000
	Burgos	- - - - - -	- - -	10,000
	Segovia	- - - - - -	- - -	9,500
	San Ildefonso	- - - - - -	Manufactures of looking-glasses.	
	Escurial.			
14. New Castile.	14. Madrid	40.25.18 N. 3.25.15 W	13,000	140,000
	Alcala di Henares	- - - - - -	- - -	4,000
	Aranjuez	- - - - - -	- - -	7,000
	Toledo	39. 50 N. 3. 40 W.	- - -	16,000
	Civdad-Real	- - - - - -	- - -	8,000
15. The Islands in the Mediterranean sea:				
(a) The Balearean,				
1. The island of Majorca.	1. Palma	- - - - - -	- - -	23,500
2. - - - - - - Minorca.	2. Port Mahon	39.50.46 N. 3.48.30 E.		
(b) The Pithyusian:				
1. Ivica.	1. Ivica.			
2. Formentera.				
B. In ASIA,				
(a) The Islands:				
1. The Philippines.	1. The isl. of Manilla - - - - Mindanao.	14.33.36 N. 120.58 E.		
2. The Ladrones.	2. St. Ignatius.			
C. In AFRICA,				
(a) The Fortified Towns:				
1. Oran.				
2. Ceuta.				
3. Melilla.				
4. Masalquivir.				
(b) The Islands:				
1. The Canaries.	1. The island of Ferro	27.47.20 N. 17.33.45 W.		
	The island of Teneriffe, with the mountain of Pico, 20,724 feet in height - - -	28. 17 N. 16. 40 W.		
	Isl. of Canary, &c.	28. 13 N. 15.38.45 E.		
2. The islands near Guinea.	2. Isl. of Annabon & Fernando del Po.			

(Continued.)

Division of the Country.	*Chief Towns.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Inhabitants.*
D. In AMERICA (besides Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, and California.)		Lat. Long.	
1. Mexico.	1. Mexico - - - Vera Crux.	19.54 N. 100.5.45 W.	150,000
2. Terra Firma.	2. Porto-bello - - Panama.	9.33.5 N. 79. 50 W.	
	Carthagena - - Santa Fe de Bagota.	10.26.35 N. 75.26.15 W.	
3. Peru.	3. Quito - - - - Cusco.	0.13.17 S. 77.55 W.	60,000
	Lima - - - - Potosi.	12.1.15 S. 76.49.30 W.	
	La Plata - - -	- - - - - - -	15,000

Continued.

Division of the Country.	*Chief Towns.*	*Latitude & Longit.*	*Inhabitants.*
AMERICA—*continued.*			
4. Chili.	4. St. Jago. La Conception -	36. 42. 53 S. lat. 72 40 W. long.	
5. Paraguay.	5. Buenos Ayres -	34. 35. 26 S. lat. 58. 31. 15 W. lo.	16,000
6. Some of the Bahama Islands.	6. Isl. of St. Salvador		
7. Some of the Antilles.			
(a) The island of Cuba.	(a) Havanna.		
(b) Half of the island of Domingo.	(b) Domingo - - -	18.15 N. lat. 69. 8 W. long.	
(c) Isl. of Porto Rico.	(c) St. J. de P. Rico.		
8. Some of the Carribee Islands.			
(a) The isl. of Trinidad.	(a) St. Joseph.		

TABLE XIX.

THE

EMPIRE OF TURKEY.

XIX. EMPIRE OF

NAME; Latitude and Longitude.	BOUNDARIES.	EXTENT in Square Miles.	NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL.	On a Square Mile.	Allowing, upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile.
TURKEY is thus named from the Turks, a nation which inhabited the eastern part of Asiatic Tartary. It is called The Othman or Ottoman Empire, after its founder Osman, or Othman I. in the 13th century, and has been styled The Sublime Porte since 1328. The Turkish Empire extends: In EUROPE, from 34° to 49° N. lat. and from 17° 20′ to 35° 20′ E. long. from London. In ASIA, from 28° to 44° N. lat. and from 27° 20′ to 36° 20′ E. long. In AFRICA, from 22° to 31° N. lat. and from 28° 20′ to 36° 20′ E. longitude.	TURKEY in EUROPE is bounded on the west by Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Mediterranean sea; on the north, by Hungary, Transylvania, Poland, and Russia; on the east, by Little Tartary, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; and on the south, by the Mediterranean sea. TURKEY in ASIA is bounded by Russia, Persia, the Persian gulf, Arabia, the Red sea, Egypt, the Mediterranean sea, the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black sea. In AFRICA: Egypt is bounded by Arabia, the Red sea, Nubia, Ethiopia, Barbary, & the Mediterranean sea.	The whole Turkish empire, 790,560. Turkey in Europe - - - - - - - - - 182,560 - - - - in Asia - - - - - - - - - 470,400 - - - - in Africa - - - - - - - - - 137,600 Of the above, Romania contains - - - - - - - - - 26,880 Bulgaria - - - - - - - - - - - 27,840 Ancient Greece - - - - - - - - - 41,600 Servia - - - - - - - - - - - - 16,000 Bosnia - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,360 Turkish Croatia - - - - - - - - - 3,200 - - - - Dalmatia - - - - - - - - - 3,680 Moldavia - - - - - - - - - - - 20,800 Wallachia - - - - - - - - - - - 20,000 The Island of Candia - - - - - - - - 5,200 The Island of Santorin - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Tine - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Scio - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Samos - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cyprus - - - - - - - - - - -	24,000,000 8,000,000 10,000,000 6,000,000 30,000 20,000 223,000 12,000 80,000	31 43 21 43 10 12 25 5	158,112,000 36,512,000 94,080,000 26,520,000 5,376,000 5,568,000 8,320,000 3,200,000 1,472,000 640,000 736,000 4,160,000 4,000,000 1,040,000

TOTAL WARLIKE FORCE.	REVENUES and EXPENCES.	Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign.	Succession.	Established RELIGION.
270,000 men. Land forces - - 220,000: Of whom, 35,000 are janissaries; 105,000 cavalry or spahis; 10,000 artillery, &c. with about 4,000 pieces of cannon. Seamen, 50,000. 200 ships of war; of which 40 are of the line, manned with 32,000 men. 20 frigates, with 6,000. 40 gallies, with 6,000. 100 galeots, with 6,000. Besides the above, the Porte, in time of war, raises a considerable naval force from Barbary; and upon such occasions the Turkish power receives extraordinary accessions.	7 million sterling: Raised by the land tax, capitation tax, the excise, customs, &c. But the sultan's privy purse is distinct from the exchequer of the empire, and is said to be immensely rich. The expences are estimated at nearly 4½ million sterling.	In ASIA—Persians, Greeks, Eastern emperors, and Arabs, till 1000. Turks from 1000 till the present time. Before the Christian æra they were called Scythians; inhabited the country east of the Caspian sea; and in the 5th century were known by the name of Turks. They serve in the armies of the Greek emperors: in the 7th century are subdued by the Arabs (whose empire was founded by Mahomet in 622, and who by degrees conquered great part of Asia and Africa, all Spain, Sicily, &c.): are compelled to embrace the Mahometan religion, and perform the offices of slaves; but they at length overpower the Chaliffs. The Turkish line of Seljuk attains to great distinction, and subdues most of the other Turkish tribes, and likewise the Chaliffs, in the 11th century. The famous Togrul Beg founds the great Turkish empire, 1100; which is destroyed by the Moguls from 12 to 1300. Upon the return of the Moguls, Sultan Osman, or Othman, is the restorer of the present existing Turkish empire, 1300. Amurad I. establishes the janizaries, 1362. Bajazet I. makes the Greek emperor tributary, but is conquered and taken prisoner by the mogul, Tamerlane, in 1402. Murad defeats and kills Wladislaf, king of Hungary, near Warna, 1444. George Castriotta, of Epire, commonly called Skander Beg, opposes the Turks, 1451. Mahomet II. takes Constantinople, 1453. (It was subject to the Greeks and Romans till 395, and to the Eastern emperors till the death of Constantine XI. 29 May 1453.) Selim I. in 1517, conquers Egypt (which was governed by the Pharoahs, Greeks, Persians, and Romans, till 640; by the Saracens, from 640 till 900. The governors of the latter make themselves independent, and reign, with the title of Sultans, till the 13th century. Mamlucks, from 1300 till 1517). Soliman the Powerful, defeats and kills Lewis II. king of Hungary, at Mohacz, 1526. Concludes a treaty with Francis I. of France, 1537. A war of 15 years with Hungary, 1587. A war of 24 years with Venice, 1645. The vizir, Mustapha, besieges Vienna, which is delivered by Poles and Germans, 1683. The excellent Grand Vizir, Kiuprili Mustapha, falls in battle, 1691. Achmet III. gives a friendly reception to Charles XII. Prince Eugene concludes the treaty of Passarowitz, 1718. The grand vizir, Ibrahim, establishes a printing-office at Constantinople, 1728. Advantageous peace with Austria, which had united with Russia against the Porte, concluded at Belgrade, 1739. During the Austrian succession war the Porte remains neutral, notwithstanding all the solicitations of the Christian powers, 1740. Achmet IV. concludes a disadvantageous peace, at Kainardge, with Russia, and acknowledges the independence of the Crim, 1774. Fresh war with Austria and Russia, 1789. Treaty with Sweden, 1788. Selim III. succeeds Achmet IV. 1789. Peace with Austria, 1790; and with Russia, 1791. The French overrun Egypt, 1798. War with France.	The government is despotic, and the Turkish emperor is master of the estates and lives of every one of his subjects: but still his power is very much limited by the divan, the coran, and the influence of the grandees; and he is not perfectly secure against deposition and assassination. The present sultan is Selim III. born 24 Dec. 1761; and succeeded to the government April 7, 1789.	The succession is hereditary in the male line of Osman, and the eldest of the family generally becomes emperor; who till then is kept in the seraglio, where he usually receives the worst of educations.	The Mahometan is the established religion in all the Turkish dominions; but all other religions are tolerated, in consideration of a sum of money; and the various Christian sects enjoy perfect liberty of conscience. The tenets of their religion, called Islam, are extracted from the Koran. The head of it is the sultan, and the principal of the clergy is the mufti. They are divided into the Sonnites and Shiites. The whole body of the clergy is called Ulema.

TURKEY.

CLIMATE.

Turkey in Europe has upon the whole a very mild, ſalubrious climate; but in the northern provinces it is frequently intenſely cold, and in the ſouthern, very hot. The pleaſanteſt months are October and November. One of the moſt dreadful misfortunes throughout all the Turkiſh dominions is the Plague, the terrible effects of which are frequently owing to the ſuperſtition of the natives.

The climate of Turkey in Aſia is ſtill milder, and more healthy. Here the winter is ſhort, but ſevere; and the ſummer heats are allayed by the ſea breezes along the coaſts. Beſides the plague, theſe countries are frequently ſubject to the peſtilential wind, called Samus.

In Egypt, the climate is very hot, and in general very unhealthy, on account of the many noxious ſwamps; but the heat is ſomewhat abated by the overflowing of the Nile, and likewiſe by the frequent rains in Middle and Lower Egypt; but this ſeldom happens in Upper Egypt.

Remarkable Waters and Mountains.

In EUROPE: the Mediterranean ſea, with its various gulfs; the Copais, Raſova, and ſea of Scutari; the Pruth, the Danube, the Dnieper, and Dnieſter. Mount Hæmus, Mt. Athos, Parnaſſus, &c.

In ASIA: the Mediterranean ſea, the Black ſea, the ſeas of Marmora and Azof; the lake of Beidſch, the Dead ſea, the lake of Genezareth, &c. the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Jordan, &c. Mount Taurus, Lebanon, &c.

In AFRICA: the Red ſea; the lakes Saba, Querron, and Gara; the Nile; and the mountains of Upper Egypt along the coaſt of the Red ſea.

PRODUCTIONS.

In EUROPE: corn, maize, rice, ſaffron, tobacco, fine fruits, wine, currants, olive oil, cotton, timber, &c. Oxen, horſes, aſſes, ſheep, pigs, goats, game, furs, bees, ſilk-worms, pearls, fiſh, &c. Some copper and iron, Parian marble, terra ſigillata, ſalt, mineral water, &c.

In ASIA: corn, rice, wine, fine fruits, oil, cotton, ſugar canes, coffee, ſpices, manna, tobacco, &c. Oxen, horſes, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, ſheep, ſilk-worms, bees, muſcles, which yield the fine purple Tyrian dye, fowl, fiſh, &c. Valuable and baſe metals, and ſtones; alum, ſaltpetre, ſea ſalt, mineral water, &c.

In EGYPT: corn, rice, ſugar, ſenna, fine fruits, papyrus, gum, dates, &c. Oxen, horſes, camels, ſheep, aſſes, lions, apes, crocodiles, hippopotamuſes, fowl, ſilk-worms, bees, fiſh, &c. Marble, ſaltpetre, ſal ammoniac, &c.

CHARACTER.

The European Turks are ſtate, polite, grateful, generous, and good-natured; but likewiſe paſſionate, cruel to thoſe who differ from their religion, and addicted to ſloth.

The Aſiatic Turks are various in their character; but all of them are addicted to ſloth, cowardice, ſenſuality, and rapine.

The Egyptians are ſlothful, cowardly, and wholly abſorbed in ſenſual gratifications.

Arms and Laws.

Notwithſtanding the pompous titles of the ſultan, his arms are very ſimple, being only, Vert; a creſcent, argent.

The Koran is the only code whereby the Turks regulate all their law tranſactions; they are entirely unacquainted with any other.

Arts and Sciences.

Greece, the ancient ſeat of all the arts and ſciences, is at preſent the ſeat of perfect barbariſm. Superſtition in every ſhape has aſſumed the place of true philoſophy. This may in all probability continue to be the caſe for a great length of time, as the Turks give little or no encouragement to arts and ſciences.

DIVISION of the COUNTRY.	*Chief TOWNS.*	*Latitude and Longitude.*	*Number of Houſes.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
A. In EUROPE.				
(a) Provinces ſubject to the Grand Signior.		Lat. Long.		
1. Romania.	1. Conſtantinople	41.1 N. 28.56.15 E.	80,000	1,000,000
	Adrianople	- - - - - -	- -	80,000
	Philippopoli.			
2. Bulgaria.	2. Sophia - - -	- - - - - -	- -	70,000
	Siliſtria - -	- - - - - -	- -	60,000
	Widdin.			
3. Macedonia.	3. Salonichi - -	40.41.10 N. 23.8 E.	- -	60,000
	Edeſſa.			
4. Albania.	4. Scutari.			
	Dulcigno.			
5. Theſſalia.	5. Lariſſa - - -	- - - - - -	- -	50,000
	Pharſala.			
6. Livadia.	6. Livadia.			
7. Morea.	7. Napoli di Romania.			
	Corinth.			
8. Servia.	8. Belgrade - -	- - - - - -	- -	25,000
	Paſſarowitz.			
9. Boſnia.	9. Banjalucka -	- - - - - -	3,000	20,000
	Berbir.			
10. Turkiſh Croatia.	10. Bielgorod.			
11. Turkiſh Dalmatia.	11. Scardona.			
	Herzogowina.			
(b) Tributary Provinces.				
1. Beſſarabia.	1. Oczakow.			
	Iſmail.			
2. Moldavia.	2. Jaſſy - - - -	47.8.30 N. 27.29.45 E.	1,800	12,000
	Gallaz.			
	Choczin.			
	Bender.			
3. Wallachia.	3. Buckhareſt - -	44.26.45 N. 26.8 E.	- -	60,000
	Rimnik.			
(c) The Iſlands.				
1. The iſland of Candia.	1. Candia - - -	35.18.45 N. 25.18 E.	- -	8,000
	Canea - - -	- - - - - -	- -	3,000
2. The iſl. of Santorin.				
3. - - - Stalimene.				
4. - - - Negropont.				
5. - - - Tine.				
&c.				
B. In ASIA.				
(a) Natolia.	*(a)* Smyrna - -	38.28.7 N. 27.19.45 E.	- -	120,000
	Angora - -	- - - - - -	- -	100,000
	Tocat - - -	- - - - - -	- -	60,000
(b) Syria.	*(b)* Aleppo - -	35.45.23 N. 37.20 E.	- -	290,000
	Damaſcus - -	- - - - - -	- -	150,000
	Jeruſalem - -	31.50 N. 35.20 E.		
(c) Meſopotamia.	*(c)* Diarbekir.			
	Moſul.			
(d) Turkiſh Georgia.	*(d)* Alcazighe.			
(e) Turkiſh Armenia.	*(e)* Erzerum - -	39.56.35 N. 48.35.45 E.	- -	22,000
	Bagdad - -	- - - - - -	- -	20,000
	Baſra - - -	- - - - - -	- -	60,000
(f) In Arabia only the ſmall towns of Jedda & Sambo, and the iſlands of Saraken & Maſſava.				
(g) The iſlands of				
1. Scio.	1. Scio.			
2. Samos.	2. Kopa.			
3. Rhodes.	3. Rhodes:			
4. Cyprus.	4. Nicoſia.			
&c.				
C. In AFRICA.				
(a) EGYPT.				
1. Lower Egypt.	1. Alexandria - -	31.11.20 N. 30.16.50 E.	- -	30,000
	Roſetta.			
2. Middle Egypt.	2. Cairo - - -	30.3.12 N. 21.30 E.	- -	200,000
	Suez.			
3. Upper Egypt.	3. Coſir.			
	Naſſa.			

TABLE XX.

THE

REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

XX. THE REPUBLIC

Name and Situation.	*BOUNDARIES.*	*EXTENT in Square Miles.*	*POPULATION.*		
			Total.	*To each Square Mile.*	*Allowing upon an Average 200 to each Square Mile.*
VENICE, or VENETIA, derives its appellation from the Venetians; who, driven by the Oſtrogoths and Huns from the continent of Italy, took refuge upon the Iſlands.	Il Domino Veneto is bounded on the north by Switzerland, Tyrol, and Carinthia; on the eaſt by Carniola and the Gulph of Venice; on the weſt and ſouth by the Dutchies of Milan and Mantua, and the Eccleſiaſtical territory.	13,840 ſquare miles.	- 2,603,000 -	- 188 -	- 2,768,000
		Viz.			
IL DOMINO VENETO lies between 45. & 46. 40 N. lat.—8. 20. & 12. 20 E. long.		Terra Firma, or Il Domino Veneto - - - - - - 10,000 - -	- 2,103,000 -	- 210 -	- 2,000,000
		Territory in Dalmatia and Albania - - - - 3,200 - -	- 380,000 -	- 119 -	- 640,000
The Venetian territory in Dalmatia and Albania is ſituated between 42° 20. & 45. 50 N. lat.—14. 20. & 19. 20 E. long.	The Venetian territory in Dalmatia and Albania is bounded on the north and eaſt by the dominions of the German and Turkiſh emperors; on the ſouth and weſt by the Gulph of Venice.	The Venetian Levant - 640 - -	- 120,000 -	- 188 -	- 128,000
		N. B. Of theſe laſt belong to the Iſland Corfu alone - 208 ſq. miles	and 51,000 -	- 245 -	- 41,600
The Venetian poſſeſſions in the Levant lie ſcattered between 38. & 40 N. lat. 19. & 21 E. long.	The Venetian Levant lies in the Mediterranean, below the Turkiſh part of Albania.				

Military and Marine Force.	*Revenues and Expence.*	*HISTORICAL DATES.*	*Conſtitution, and preſent Doge.*	*Succeſſor.*	*Religion.*
LAND FORCES,	The revenue of the ſtate amounts to about £. 1,825,890.	The ancient VENETIANS ſubject to the Roman empire till the year 400.	Since the 12th century, the conſtitution of Venice has been ariſtocratical. The adminiſtration is in the hands of the Doge and of 206 families of nobili. The Doge has the preſidency in all the colleges of the ſtate; but he is not empowered to perform any public act by his own authority, being ſubject to the formidable council of Ten, and in fact enjoys leſs perſonal liberty than any citizen of the ſtate.	Immediately upon the deceaſe of the Doge, a ſucceſſor is generally choſen from amongſt the Procurators of St. Mark. For this purpoſe, all the Nobili who have attained their thirtieth year, aſſemble in the palace of St. Mark, and chooſe out of their own number 41 Nobili, who then proceed to elect one of the order (who has frequently been previouſly fixed upon) as future Doge.	The Roman Catholic is the dominant Religion in Venice; Greeks, Armenians and Jews, are however permitted the public exerciſe of their religion; and Proteſtants are allowed to exerciſe theirs in private.
Amount in time of peace to 8,000 men; in time of war, they are augmented to 30,000; the greater part of which, however, as well as their commanders, ſerve in the pay of foreign powers.	It is raiſed from the tolls, the tax upon land, and the duties upon ſalt, tobacco, and oil.	They fly from the OSTROGOTHS and ATILA king of the Huns, to the neighbouring iſlands, where they eſtabliſh Maritime Venice, 452.	The principal aſſemblies, in which all the concerns of the ſtate are managed, are The Great Council, The Senate, The Council of Ten, Il Collegio Pieno, &c.	The Doge's cap is then placed upon his head, and he is carried in proceſſion through the palace of St. Mark.	The Clergy of the Romiſh Church is here numerous, opulent, and reſpected. The prieſts, however, are ſubject in every reſpect to the laws of the Republic, and lie under many reſtraints.
NAVY,	The annual revenue exceeds the expences of the government. They have, nevertheleſs, to pay intereſt upon debt, to the annual amount of £. 319,000.	Liberty eſtabliſhed, and the Republic governed by tribunes, 500.	The Doge Paul Renics was born Nov. 21, 1710; appointed Doge Jan. 14, 1779. died February 13, 1789.		The Patriarch of Venice is the head of the national church, and in ſubordination to him are the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and the reſt of the Clergy, who are altogether about 45,776 in number, and poſſeſs property to the amount of £. 16,800,000.
Amounts in time of peace to 12 ſhips of war and 18 galleys, although they have naval ſtores and marines, ſufficient for the equipment of double that number.	The whole income of the Doge amounts to about £. 3,150.	PAULUCCIUS ANAFESTUS Firſt Doge of Venice, 697. The city of Venice founded 809.			
		Doge MICHIELI aſſaſſinated. Riſe of the Nobili. Solemn eſpouſals with the Adriatic Sea, 1172. They become maſters of the Adriatic Sea, 1177.			
		Their power attains, in conſequence of their commerce, and the advantage they derive from the wars of other nations, and from the cruſades, to its higheſt pitch, before 1500. They loſe their trade with the Eaſt Indies, 1498. Their power declines from the commencement of the fifteenth century.			
		They loſe Cyprus - - 1571. ——— Candia, - - 1669. ——— Morea - - 1716.			
		During the eighteenth century, the ſtrength of the Republic has gradually more and more declined, through the increaſing power of her neighbours. Venice, nevertheleſs, ſtill maintains, by its wiſe adminiſtration, its rank amongſt the principal republics of Europe.			

OF VENICE.

Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, &c.	Soil and Climate.	PRODUCTIONS.
The Adriatic sea, the Lake Garda, the hot springs of Abano, the Po, the Adige, the Brenta, the Oglio; a great number of mountains, the greater part of which appear to be of volcanic origin, as the Bolka, &c.	Terra Firma is one of the most favoured regions of the globe. The soil is fertile, the atmosphere temperate and salubrious, though somewhat variable. Dalmatia and Albania are less fertile than the former, with respect to soil; but they also enjoy a temperate and salubrious climate.	Terra Firma produces grain, Indian wheat, wine, rice, hemp, flax, excellent fruits, olive-oil, timber, &c. Black cattle, swine, sheep, game, silk-worms, bees, fish, oysters, &c. Gold (in the sands of the rivers) silver, iron, various earths used in dying, porcellain-clay, salt, alum, arsenic, precious stones, alabaster, mineral waters, &c. Dalmatia and Albania, but especially the Levant, produce orchard and garden fruits, wine, raisins of different kinds, olives, silk-worms, bees, fish, salt, marble, alabaster, &c.

CHARACTER.	ARMS.	Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.
The common people in Venice are civil, temperate, and industrious; but inclined to fraud, and easily excited to insurrection. The nobility are proud, frivolous, and very suspicious, as well with respect to each other as towards strangers. The principal diversion in Venice is the Carnival, upon which occasion every species of folly is practised. Their principal solemnity is the Espousals of the Doge with the Adriatic sea, which takes place on the day of Ascension, and generally attracts a great concourse of strangers to Venice.	Azure, A winged lion; Or, with an open book, Argent, between his paws. The motto upon the book is, "Pax tibi Marce evangelista meus!"—The full coat of the republic is composed of the several coats of all the territories it has ever possessed.	1. The Order of St. Mark. The Knights wear, as their badge, suspended by a gold chain, a medal having a lion winged, with an open book, inscribed: Pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus. 2. The Order, Della Stola d'oro. So named from the richly embroidered Stole, worn by the Knights. 3. The Order of St. Constantine, instituted in the 12th century.

DIVISIONS.	Towns.	Longitude and Latitude. Lat. D. M.	Long. D. M.	Why remarkable.	Number of Inhabitants.
A. IL DOMINO VENETO					
(a) The dogeship of Venice.	(a) Venice	45. 27 N.	12. 4 E.	Capital. Commerce.	200,000
	Murano	—	—	Looking-glass manufactory	
	Mestre.				
	Isle Saint George.				
(b) The district of Padua.	(b) Padua	45. 23 N.	11. 50 E.	University	40,000
	Abano	—	—	Hot baths.	
	Este.				
(c) The peninsula Rovigo.	(c) Rovigo	—	—	Episcopal See	15,000
	Adria	—	—	Whence the Name of the Adriatic Sea derived	6,000
(d) The district of Verona.	(d) Verona	45. 26 N.	11. 18 E.	Bishop. Fortification	57,000
(e) The distr. of Vicenza.	(e) Vicenza	—	—	Birth place of Palladio	30,000
	Schio.				
(f) The dist. of Brescia	(f) Brescia	45. 9 N.	9. 53 E.	Fort. Manufactory of Arms	50,000
	Chiari.				
(g) District of Bergamo.	(g) Bergamo	45. 15 N.	9. 5 E.	Fort. Bishop. Commerce	20,000
(h) Dist. of Cremasco.	(h) Crema	—	—	Fort. Bishop.	
(i) Marca Treviggiana	(i) Treviso	45. 38 N.	12. 3 E.	Fort. Bishop	16,000
	Feltra	—	—	Episcopal see	7,000
	Belluno	—	—	Episcopal see	10,000
(k) The country of Friuli.	(k) Udina	—	—	Archiepisc. see	12,000
	Friuli	—	—	Episcopal see.	
	Palma Nuova	—	—	Fortification.	
(l) The country of Istria.	(l) Capo d'Istria	—	—	Fortification.	
	Rovigno	—	—	Episcopal see.	
B. The Venetian part of DALMATIA.					
(a) On the Continent.	(a) Zara	—	—	Harbour	10,000
	Spalatro	—	—	Harbour. Archiepiscopal see	8,000
	Sebenico	—	—	Fortification and Harbour.	
(b) Islands.	(b) Isl. of Osero				
	—— Cherso.				
	—— Pago.				
	—— Ista.				
	—— Liezina.				
C. The Venet. part of ALBANIA.	(c) Larta	—	—	Commerce.	
	Butrinto.				
	Preveze.				
D. The VENETIAN LEVANT, consisting wholly of islands, as					
(a) The island Corfu.	(a) Corfu	—	—	Fortification. Harbour	12,000
	Castle Saint Angelo.			Arsenal. Archiep. see.	
(b) —— St. Maura.	(b) St. Maura	—	—	Fort. Archiep. see	6,000
(c) —— Cephalonia.	(c) Cephalonia	—	—	Archiepisc. see.	
(d) —— Zante.	(d) Zante	—	—	Fort. harbour.	

XXI.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

SHEWING THE

POSITION OF THE FOREGOING COUNTRIES

IN THE YEAR 1799.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, being a Continuation of the foregoing STATISTICAL TABLES, intended to

N. B. In this Table the Spaces are left blank

Name and Situation.	Number of Inhabitants.	Divisions of the Country.	Conquests.	Diminution.	Public Revenue and State of Finances.	Land Forces.	Naval Force.
GREAT BRITAIN	—	—	Cape of Good Hope. Minorca. Mysore country, in India, &c. &c. &c.		ANNUAL REVENUE - - £. 19,000,000 Permanent taxes and annual grants - - - £. 11,000,000 10th in Income, only temporary 8,000,000 Total - £. 19,000,000 Interest of debt - - - - 18,000,000 Peace eſtabliſhment - - - 8,500,000 Total - - 26,500,000 The accumulating fund for paying off the debt, is ſuch as to promiſe a ſpeedy reduction of intereſt; and Mr. Pitt's plan for raiſing part of the ſupplies within the year will do the reſt.	97 regiments of foot. 36 regiments of cavalry. 4 battalions of artillery 32,000 militia. [men. 26,000 volunteer cavalry. 120,000 volunteer infantry 1,000 D° artillery men. 5,000 naval ſencibles. Eſtimating each reg. at 1,000, the whole makes 319,000, beſides marines & foreign corps in Engliſh ſervice.—The force in all is little under half a million.	112,000 ſeamen. 81 ſhips of 1ſt rate. 23 D° - 2d d°. 153 D° - 3d d°. 441 under 64 guns, includ —— frigates, ſloops, &c. 628 total of armed veſſels. During this war Englan been victorious by ſea in quarter. Great attenti paid to this branch; it glory and defence of En and is ſupported by n ſpirit, and an unprece-
FRANCE.		All the old diviſions into Provinces done away, and the whole of Old France divided into 83 departments, which are ſubdiviſided into diſtricts; but as every thing is conſtantly changing under a revolutionary government, it is not neceſſary to conſider this as any thing more than a temporary arrangement.	Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, and all the imperial dominions on the left Bank of the Rhine: alſo, that portion of the Dutch territory on the right Bank. The French armies are in poſſeſſion of part of Italy, of Malta, of Switzerland, of Germany beyond the Rhine; but in none of theſe is the conteſt ended. They are theatres of war, not conqueſts.	Almoſt all its colonies are either alienated, or in a ſtate of revolt (the iſlands of France and Bourbon excepted.)	Very uncertain & variable; one party ſtates it at above 20 millions ſterling annual revenue; another ſays, it does not amount to 14,000,000 l. The reſources are not regular but arbitrary. France has left its former creditors unpaid; has confiſcated the church lands, royal domains, and many the eſtates of the emigrants. Gathered contributions 90 millions ſterling, from the countries around, and ſtill has not a revenue equal to above half its expences.	Greater ſince the Revolution than at any former period: they have ſometimes had above one million of ſoldiers, beſide 2,500,000 armed men in the interior. Their artillery corps is ſuperior to that of any other nation: to that and ſuperior numbers they have generally owed their victories, which have been numerous, extenſive, and rapid, beyond example. The number now is reckoned about 600,000 men.	Greatly reduced by an interrupted ſeries of defeats, cularly in two great engage with the Engliſh. Wit Howe's fleet in 1794, and al Nelſon in 1798; while allies the Dutch and Spa loſt in an equal proportion deſtruction of commerce on that of naval force, ſo t want of ſeamen, diſcipli want of ſhips, have redu French navy to leſs tha third in force of what it
ANY.	—	—	A portion of Poland, Venice, and part of it. Terra Firma territories; but this not yet confirmed by any treaty.	Flanders, Brabant, and the whole country on the left bank of the Rhine.	The debts have been conſiderably increaſed during this war, and the finances are not in good order, but nothing arbitrary nor unfair has been done to levy money. Loans, voluntary gifts, and a few new taxes, have ſupplied the extra expences.		Should Venice remain t empire, a ſmall naval force be maintained. At preſe is merely a name.
HOLLAND, or Seven United Provinces.	—	—	—	The provinces ſouth of the Rhine, are conſidered by the French as *conquered*; the others as allied; therefore the Dutch themſelves acknowledge a diminution of territory. Has loſt moſt of its colonies abroad, together with the Cape of Good Hope.	In great diſorder, owing to want of commerce, and the great ſums paid the French for their *Protection*. The Dutch have contributed in every manner that can be named to the preſent war.	The Dutch army is incorporated with the French, and ſubſervient to its generals. The number uncertain, but moſt of the inhabitants are enrolled like thoſe of France.	Reduced from the 1ſt r as a naval power to a force is quite unequal to any n ſervice, and which is therefo obliged to remain in port. England has got moſt part its navy.
SWITZERLAND, or Swiſs Cantons.	Supposed to be diminiſhed one-4th.	The old ones nearly done away for the preſent.	—		No public revenues, and the finances reduced to forced loans, contributions, and arbitrary exactions.	The great majority of the inhabitants in arms, but no independant army. The French rule and direct every thing.	—
SAVOY, or Continental Dominions of Sardinia.	—	—	—	—	In great diſorder.	Part of wayr rem the indep country, a ed to join	
NAPLES.	—	—	—	—	Greatly diminiſhed, and government reduced to temporary expedients.	The w arms for ſiſtance, army ſtate.	
PAPAL Territories, or Eccleſiaſtical States—Parma—Modena—Monaco—Maſſerano—and Marina—Genoa, Tuſcany, &c.		—	—	—	—	Conſ inhabit arms to aid	
RUSSIA.	—	—	A portion of Poland.	—	—		
PRUSSIA.	—	—	A portion of Poland.	—	—		
POLAND.	—	—	—	Totally annihilated as an independant or ſeparate nation.	—		
VENICE and MALTA.	—	—	—	—	—		

ATE of those Countries that have undergone Changes from the present WAR; and their POSITION in 1799.

ges have taken place.

erce and Manufactures.	Form of Government.	Eſtabliſhed Religion.	Hiſtorical Events during the important Period of the laſt Ten Years; that is, ſince 1789.
by much than at any former pe- the moſt flouriſhing in times of he exports and imports to all parts laſt year (1798) to more than 60 and are increaſing. In 1781, the for the laſt 50, they only amounted ,000; and in 92, the beſt before the 12,000,000.—The home manufac- daily improving; and no nation ever a command of capital, or was ſo otected by ſea, ſo that individual nd induſtry, protected by public have carried England to ſucceſs in ce that is without example.	Tho' there is no change in reli- gion, yet the higher orders begin to be more attentive to its duties ſince the terrible example of France. The lower orders have at the ſame time become more tolerant, and though many Roman catholic chapels are eſtabliſhed, they have neither ſhewn diſpleaſure nor apprehenſion. The exiled clergy of France have been well received by all claſſes, and have conducted themſelves in a very exemplary manner.		Remained a quiet ſpectator of the French revolution till Holland was attacked; being obliged by treaty to defend that ally, England took part in the war, and perceiving that France openly aimed at deſtroying all the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe, has from that time made efforts in the common cauſe that are beyond example.——By land England has not carried on war with ſucceſs, but by ſea her arms have been crowned with victory. By four of the greateſt naval combats on record, the fleets of her enemies united are reduced to leſs than one third of their former ſtrength. The battle at the mouths of the Nile, in 1798, is however the moſt remarkable, both on account of its conſequences, and the brilliant gallantry and ſkill with which it was atchieved. The internal ſtate of England has remained quiet. The well-meaning and moſt numerous claſs of inhabitants ſaw their danger and rallied round their Sovereign, whoſe perſonal firmneſs, ſupported by their zeal and loyalty, has (under the bleſſing of God) kept anarchy and confuſion at a diſtance. ☞ dented commerce, which produces good ſeamen, and in great numbers. This great fleet is now manned without difficulty.
erce almoſt ruined. Not gle merchant ſhip trading rench colours. The colonies nufactures diminiſhed for ands and of capital. France ied from without by con- with foreign manufactures oductions. In 1798 it was that £.1,200,000 in ſpecie d out by ſtealth to pay for roductions. Lyons, Bour- Marſeilles, and the firſt towns are nearly ruined.	Five directors for the Executive, and two coun- cils, for deliberation, and making laws, govern France, under the form of a Republic, of which it poſſeſſes nothing but the name; for its laws, are all ſuſpended, and its elections ſet aſide on every occaſion. There is no name to ex- preſs the nature of this government.	*None.*—Much has been done to aboliſh the Roman catholic faith. The ſovereign Pontiff robbed and inſult- ed, the churches ſuppreſſ- ed, the revenues and lands confiſcated, and the clergy perſecuted, obliged to fly, or riſque death at home. A new ſpecies of political fanaticiſm prevails, though in private many remain true to the faith of their fathers.	Twenty volumes would not contain the hiſtory of France during the laſt 10 years, ſo mul- tiplied and rapid have been the tranſactions in that country. The deficiency in the finances led the well-intentioned Louis XVI. to aſſemble the ſtates-general. Inſtead of reſtoring the finances, that aſſembly begun by changing every thing, and finiſhed by dethroning the king in 1792, and murdering him with juridical formality the following year. Since then, France has changed maſters a great number of times, but always has had very ſevere ones; which, in order to ſanction their rigorous government, have ſtyled it a republic one and indiviſible, who are all free and equal; but the operation of liberty and equality has uniformly been ſuſpended by the plea of neceſſity and the ſubſtitution of revolutionary meaſures. Other changes ſeem not very diſtant.
ot where ravaged by the there is little or no	—	—	While Germany was about to engage in war with France, Leopold II. died early in 1792. He was ſucceeded by his brother Francis II. who is the reigning emperor. After various reverſes of war, the Imperial court entered into an armiſtice and preliminaries of peace at Liſbon in 1797; but the ambition of France was not ſatisfied, and tho' negotiations were car- ried on by plenipotentiaries at Radſtadt, the French repaſſed the Rhine early in 1799 and invaded Germany a ſecond time. The campaign has been violently conteſted and well fought on both ſides, and on the whole terminated in favour of the German empire.
y reduced; its manufactures ndered by the French, and locked up by the Engliſh; ts foreign poſſeſſions loſt, capital, once ſo abundant, pported trade, gone, and its merchants eſtabliſhed rgh and other parts.	A directory in imitation of France, and itſelf re- ceiving directions. The name given is a republic, but that is an abuſe of words: it is a vice-directory under France.	All religions tolerated, but none particularly pro- tected. French men and French manners prevail- ing throughout this op- preſſed ruined country.	Was invaded by the French in the end of 1792, under Dumourier. Joined in the war with England and the allies till the end of 1794; when, during a hard froſt, the French took poſ- ſeſſion of the country; ſince which it has paid immenſe contributions to France. A directo rial ſort of government is erected in imitation of the French, and its greateſt fleet taken diſperſed by the Engliſh under lord Duncan in 1797: ſo that for the preſent it is little than a province of France, without independence or naval force.
the moſt induſtrious coun- Europe reduced to the moſt l ſtate; without trade, agri- or the means almoſt of ſup- ts inhabitants.	A pretended directory— a mock copy of the French, but entirely under their in- fluence.	Same as in all countries under the dominion of France.	Made every effort to remain neutral, but the French had determined otherwiſe, pretext that is conſidered as very unfair, was invaded by their armies. It became th of war till the exhauſted ſtate of the country obliged the French and Auſtrian armies t it is now a prey to civil diſſentions and to French in- ence.
ed to the loweſt ſtate of de-	Unſettled; the King hav- ing not yet returned. Go- verned ad interim by Au- ſtria.	the brave Savoyards made a ſtrong head againſt them, till, through too timid councils, the fortreſſes that are of the country were given up to France, and great contributions exacted as the price of peace; but revolu meditated, and the capital was ſeized on a frivolous pretence in the beginning of this year, and the royal baniſhed to Sardinia. The French have ſince been driven out, but the king is not returned to his capital.	The troubles of France could not leave ſo near a neighbour ſafe and inactive; acc
ruined by invaſion, plun- ivil war.	Having been revolution- ized, and the king reſtored, is ſtill in a very diſturbed ſtate.	—	After receiving many humiliating inſults from France ſince the revolution in that c and making conſiderable ſacrifices to preſerve the peace, Ferdinand IV. finding all in raiſed an army, attacked the French, and wreſted Rome from them; but thro' treaſon in own army was obliged to leave his capital, and go with his family to Sicily. Though the French have ſince been driven from the Neapolitan ſtates, yet the royal family has not ventured to return.
ruined by the late un- vents.	Unſettled, and in very great diſtreſs and confuſi- on; ſo that anarchy may be ſaid moſt properly to reign	Roman catholic, but in great confuſion, being the ſeat of this anti-chriſ- tian war.	Overrun by the French armies after purchaſing peace repeatedly at the price of many precious relicts of antiquity and works of art, as well as large ſums of money. Still the theatre of a bloody and deſperate war, where foreign armies are the maſters, and the people of the country the victims. The allies protect the inhabitants, but the French have taken nearly their all.
oving and augmenting under eign who gives great encou- nt and protection to them.	—	—	The empreſs Catherine, after inceſſant endeavours to improve the ſtate of her dominions, was ſucceeded by the grand duke, now Paul I. a monarch of great virtue, and who promiſes to make his extenſive empire happy. No country offers ſuch a field for improvement, and the views of the emperor are great and liberal. He encourages arts and ſciences.
—	—	afterwards continued in the coalition againſt France (he being ſubſidized by England) till 1795, when he aban- doned it and made peace with France, having firſt obtained his portion of *divided Poland*.—— The reigning mo- narch, Frederick William III. has not openly taken any part in the preſent war, and is courted by all parties.	In 1792 the king of Pruſſia headed the German and Pruſſian armies to invade France. He
—	Dividied into three; and governed by Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia.	—	After a complete revolution in 1794 (apparently made on the French plan) in which the king was made priſoner in his palace, this unhappy and long diſtracted country was divided into three, Warſaw having firſt been taken by the Ruſſians with great ſlaughter. The virtuous Sta- niſlaus-Auguſtus died ſince, penſioned, broken-hearted, and in exile: but the country is not quiet.
—	Malta is occupied en- tirely by foreign armies. There is no legitimate government at preſent. Venice at preſent is under the houſe of Auſtria.		Malta given up to the French without reſiſtance in July 1798. The order of knighthood aboliſhed by the French in the iſland, but preſerved by the knights in other countries; and Paul I. emperor of R made grand maſter in 1799. Venice was invaded and pillaged by t French in 17 n up to the Emperor.

FINIS.

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